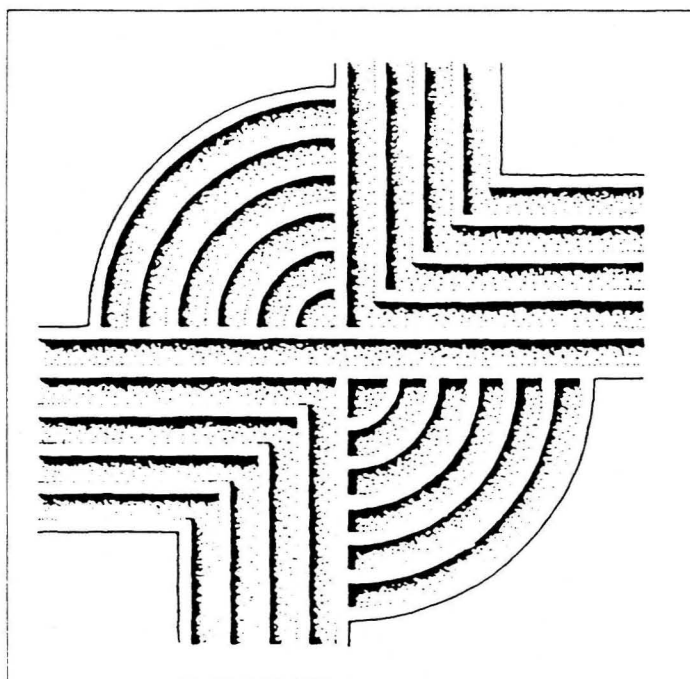


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF
NINETEENTH CENTURY ROSE HILL PLANTATION,
PRINCE WILLIAM'S PARISH
BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA FOUNDATION RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 174

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Chicora Research Contribution 174

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ABSTRACT

This study presents the results of an examination of the nineteenth century Rose Hill plantation main house, slave row, and graveyard. Work at the main house consisted of hand excavations coupled with mechanical stripping. This work uncovered a small plantation house with a large quantity of burnt glass and ceramics as well as ginger beer bottle fragments — probably the result of the destruction caused by Sherman's troops as they moved through the area. Artifacts dated from the late eighteenth into the mid-nineteenth century.

Our goal for the work at the slave settlement was simply to find it. While a 1797 plat indicted a settlement north of the oak alleé, the site had never actually been located in the ground.

Our shovel testing found the settlement to measure approximately 600 by 300 feet and the artifacts date to the same time period as the main house.

Work at the graveyard consisted of conservation treatment of the stones as well as mapping the stones and topography. In addition, preservation recommendations were developed for the site.

The archaeological work at Rose Hill has help to fill in a very large gap in knowledge about Beaufort County. While much is known about the Sea Island plantations of St. Luke's Parish, virtually nothing is known about the mainland plantations of Beaufort County and Prince William's Parish.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Rose Hill Plantation was first reported to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as a series of archaeological sites in July of 1995 by Dr. Michael Trinkley. These sites were initially visited by Dr. Trinkley at the request of the property owner, Mr. Lane Morrison, Esq. who was interested in determining more about the architecture of the plantation main house.

During this initial visit, four sites were recorded, including the Rose Hill main house site (38BU1591), the Rose Hill graveyard (38BU1592), a standing tenant house (38BU1593), and a historic/prehistoric scatter (38BU1594). Of particular interest to Mr. Morrison was the Rose Hill plantation main house site since he anticipated building his residence in this area and was interested in attempting to incorporate some of the architectural elements of the main house into his new house.

As a result, he requested that Chicora Foundation, Inc. submit a budgetary proposal to test the main house site as well as locate the slave row and assist in the preservation of the Rose Hill graveyard. A proposal was submitted to Mr. Lane on July 27, 1995, which was accepted on July 31, 1995.

Rose Hill Plantation is situated in northern Beaufort County approximately 4 miles southeast of the town of Yemassee and about halfway between the Combahee and Pocotaligo rivers (Figure 1). Visible aspects of the plantation consists of remnants of a live oak alleé leading from Old Sheldon Church Road (formerly known as Union Road) northeast for about 1200 feet to a clearing northeast of a road fork where there is a surface scatter of nineteenth century remains (Figure 2). The north fork leads to the Rose Hill Plantation cemetery (38BU1592) which contains members of the Ulmer family. It is located approximately 350 feet northwest of the main

house complex. The cemetery contains eight grave headstone and its boundaries are defined by a rectangular earthen embankment (Figure 3).

The east road fork essentially consists of the southern boundary of the main plantation house site (38BU1591).

To the northwest of the oak alleé, are remnants of the nineteenth century slave row (38BU1599). No surface artifacts or architectural features are visible above ground (Figure 4).

Gross topography at the main house, slave row, and cemetery consists of a broad flat knoll at an approximate mean sea level of 23 feet. The site of the plantation main house consists of a very slight rise in the immediate vicinity of the architectural remains. Topography at the graveyard is relatively flat, except for the man made embankment. Just south of the cemetery is a relatively large wetland. The slave row is located along a broad, flat area which drops off considerably along the northwest boundary. Soils at the main house site consist of moderately well drained Nemours fine sandy loam while soils at the graveyard and slave settlement are somewhat poorly drained Wahee fine sandy loam. (Figure 5).

The field work at Rose Hill Plantation was conducted from August 19 to August 23, 1995 by Michael Trinkley, Natalie Adams, Mary Rossi, and Debi Hacker as well as volunteers from the Hilton Head chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina including Bob Dema, Dick Ellis, Gary Thompson, Tom Griffin, Cynthia Montgomery, and Gretchen Wood (Figure 6).

Scope and Goals

Very little is known about the Prince William's Parish area of Beaufort County, since most historical and archaeological research has focussed on St. Lukes Parish (Figure 7). Work at Rose Hill begins to fill a large gap in our

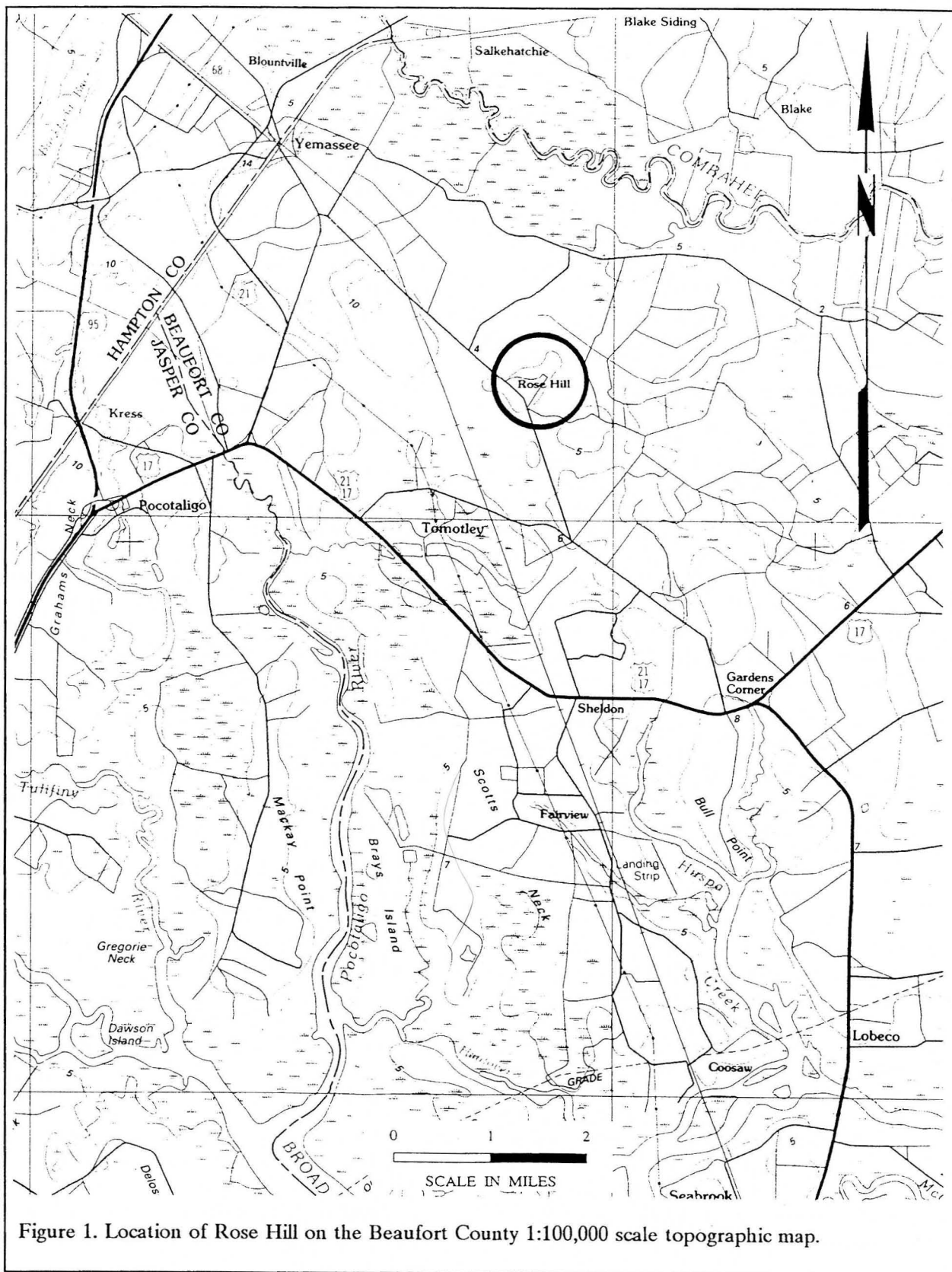




Figure 2. View of main house area from avenue.



Figure 3. Graveyard, view to the northeast.

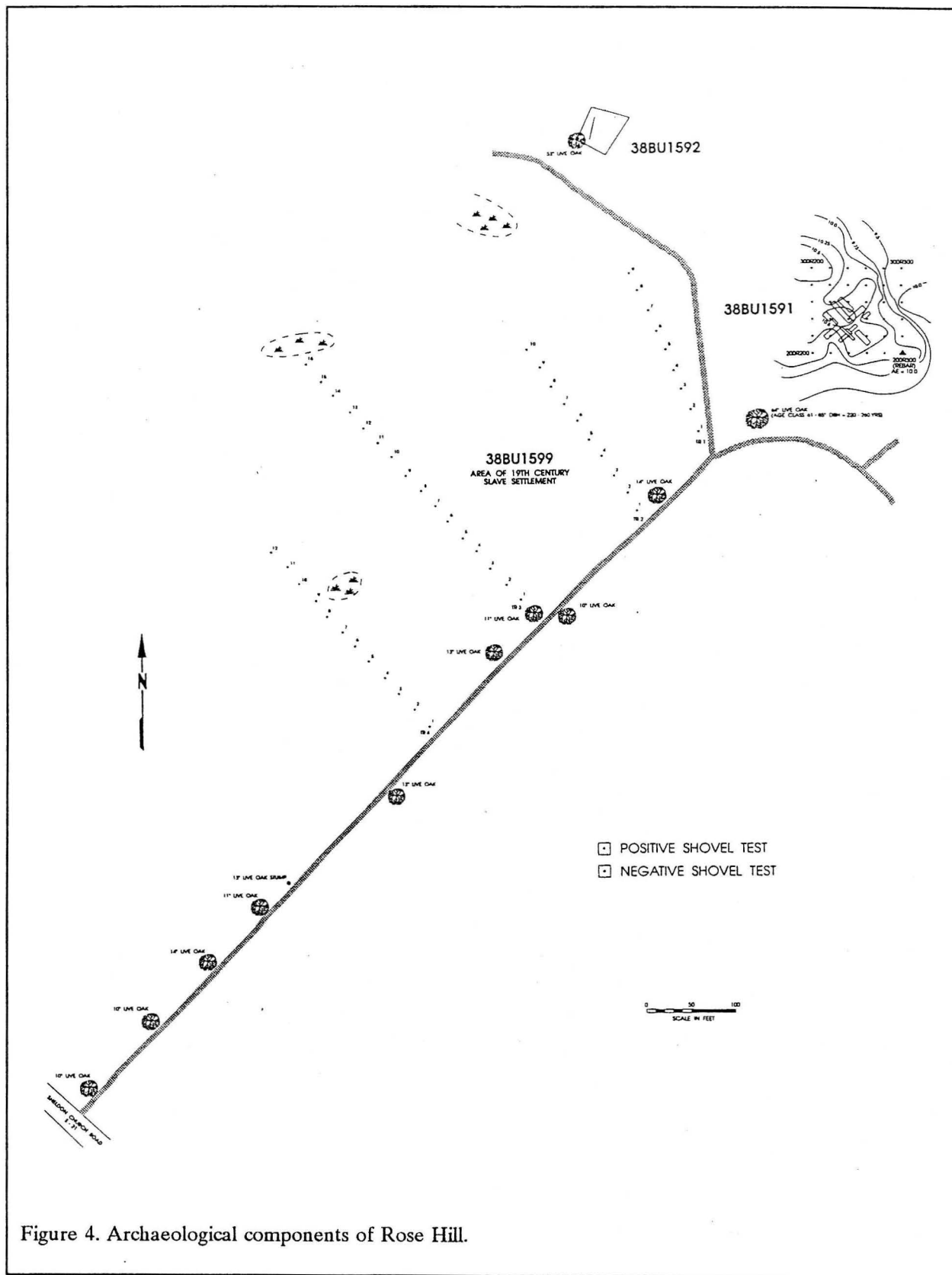
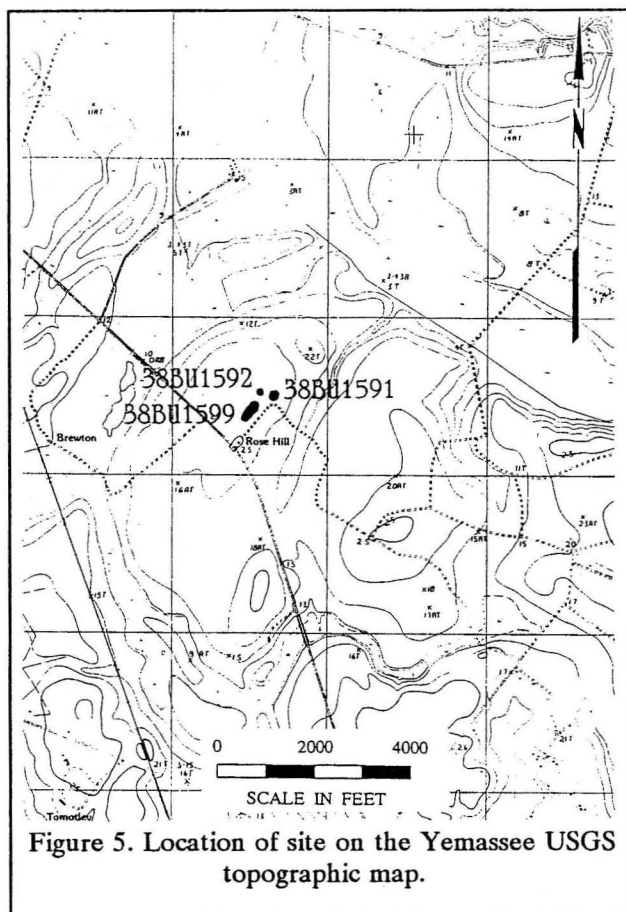


Figure 4. Archaeological components of Rose Hill.



knowledge of Beaufort County's past.

Of equal interest is the fact that there is historical evidence that the plantation was burned by Sherman's army in January 1865. While there are numerous claims made that a particular plantation was burned by Sherman, we are not aware of any plantation with clear documentation that has ever been examined. The archaeological investigation of a plantation actually burned by Sherman's troops will help determine the level and type of retribution plantations may have received.

While clearly only limited questions can be addressed at a testing level of investigation, the archaeological data can at least provide glimpses into northern Beaufort County's past.

The primary goals of the archaeological research were to:

- document the location of the slave settlement;
- map the headstones and the topography at the slave cemetery;
- undertake conservation treatments of the stones in the graveyard and develop preservation recommendations for this site; and
- determine the size and configuration of the Rose Hill Plantation main house.

Secondary goals were broader and consisted of:

- determining the archaeological signature of a Beaufort County rice plantation; and
- determining the archaeological signature of a plantation that was burned by Sherman's troops.

Curation

The field notes, photographic materials, and artifacts resulting from Chicora Foundation's investigations have been curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The artifacts have been cleaned and/or conserved as necessary, or are in the process of conservation. Further information on conservation practices may be found in the Artifact Analysis section of this report. All original records and duplicate copies were provided to the curatorial facility on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials were processed to archival permanence.



Figure 6. Volunteers at Rose Hill: Tom Griffin, Bob Dema, and Dick Ellis.

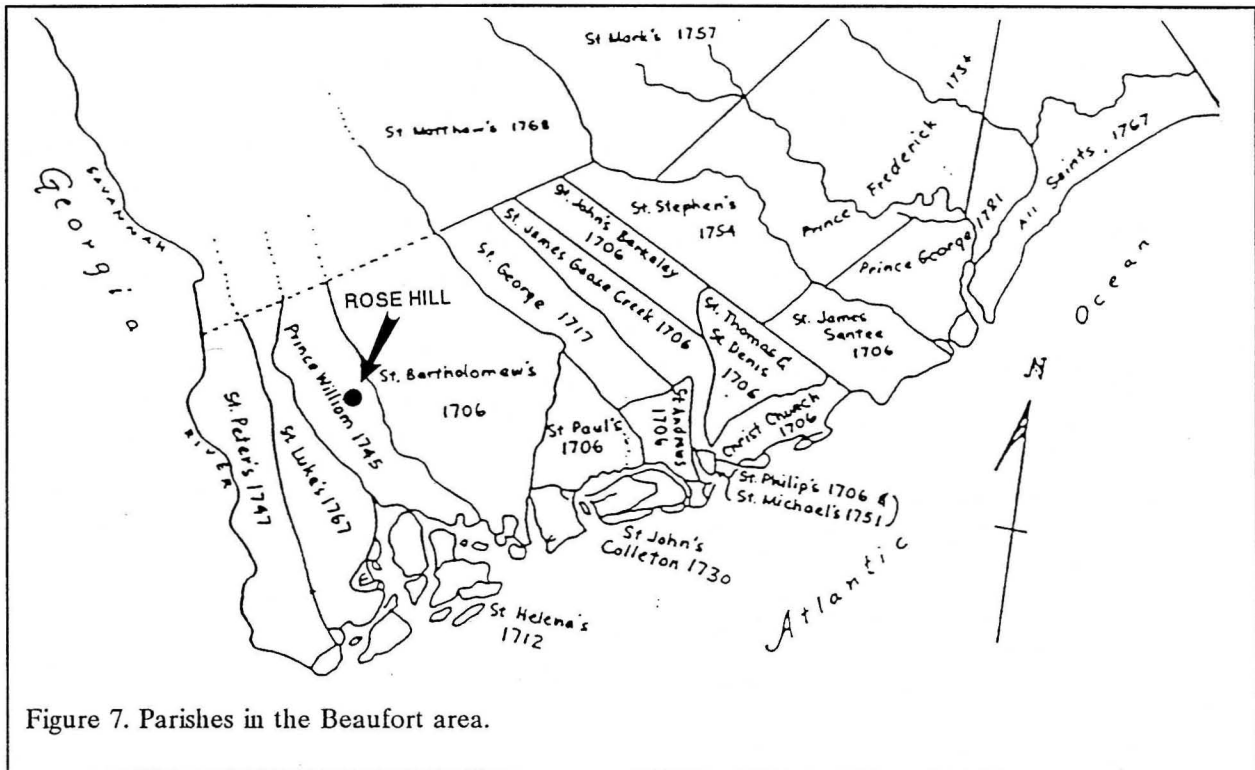


Figure 7. Parishes in the Beaufort area.

NATURAL SETTING

Physiographic Province

Beaufort County is located in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the south and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by St. Helena Sound, to the north and northeast by the Combahee River, to the west by Jasper and Colleton counties and portions of the New and Broad rivers. The mainland primarily consists of nearly level lowlands and low ridges. Elevations range from about sea level to slightly over 100 feet above mean sea level (Mathews et al. 1980:134-135).

The coastal plain consists of the unconsolidated sands, clays, and soft limestones found from the fall line eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, an area of more than 20,000 square miles or about two-thirds of South Carolina (Cooke 1936:1-3). Elevations range from just above sea level on the coast to 600 feet MSL adjacent to the Piedmont province. The coastal plain is drained by three large through-flowing rivers — the Pee Dee, Santee, and Savannah — as well as by numerous smaller rivers and streams. In the vicinity of Rose Hill Plantation there are two major drainages, the Combahee and Pocotaligo rivers.

Rose Hill Plantation is situated in the northern portion of Beaufort County and is drained by swamps of both the Combahee and Pocotaligo rivers. The site area consists of a relatively level sandy ridge with the topography dropping off in every direction. Examination of the Yemassee USGS topographic map shows wetlands in all directions. The Rose Hill settlement is located on one of the highest promontories on the property. Two additional knolls are shown to the southwest of the settlement and may not have been chosen because they were cut off from Union Road by wetlands. Another rise is located on the opposite side of Old Sheldon Church Road, but was probably too far away from the majority of the agricultural fields (see Figure 5). All were probably set aside for cultivation since they are the largest

areas of moderately well to well drained soils (Stuck 1980: Map 11).

Climate

During the eighteenth century the Carolina lowcountry was described as a paradise, but by the middle of the century South Carolinians had begun to reappraise their environment, seeing the connection between malaria and the low-lying swamps (Merrens and Terry 1984:548). A proverb current in England was "They who want to die quickly, go to Carolina", and a German visitor told his readers that "Carolina is in the spring a paradise, in the summer a hell, and in the autumn a hospital" (quoted in Merrens and Terry 1984:549).

The Beaufort climate in the early nineteenth century was described as "one of the healthiest" (Mills 1972 [1826]:377), although Thomas Chaplin's antebellum journal describing life at nearby Tombee Plantation on St. Helena Island presents an entirely different picture (Rosengarten 1987). In 1864 Charlotte Forten wrote that "yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent, and that, indeed the manufacture of coffins was the only business that was at all flourishing" (Forten 1864:588). By 1880, however, Henry Hammond wrote that "the Sea Islands enjoy in a high degree the equable climate peculiar to the islands generally" and that the seasonal variation in temperature "destroys the germs of disease, as of yellow fever and of numerous skin diseases that flourish in similar regions elsewhere" (Hammond 1884:472). Of course, Hammond also mentions that, "doubtless the prophylactic use of quinine has had something to do with the apparently increased healthfulness of this section" (Hammond 1884:474).

The major climatic controls of the area are the latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracks of migratory cyclones. Rose Hill's latitude of about 32°40'N places it on the edge of the balmy

subtropical climate typical of Florida. As a result, there are relatively short, mild winters and long, warm, humid summers. The large amount of nearby warm ocean water surface produces a marine climate, which tends to moderate both the cold and hot weather. The Appalachian Mountains, about 220 miles to the northwest, block shallow cold air masses from the northwest, moderating them before they reach the Sea Islands (Landers 1970:2-3; Mathews et al. 1980:46).

Maximum daily temperatures in the summer tend to be near or above 90°F and the minimum daily temperatures tend to be about 68°F. The summer water temperatures average 83°F. The abundant supply of warm, moist and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Winter has average daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 63°F and 38°F respectively. Precipitation is in the forms of rain associated with fronts and cyclones; snow is uncommon (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1-2).

The average yearly precipitation is 49.4 inches, with 34 inches occurring from April through October, the growing season for most Sea Island crops. Beaufort County has approximately 285 frost free days annually (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1; Landers 1970). This mild climate, as Hilliard (1984:13) notes, is largely responsible for the presence of many southern crops, such as cotton.

Hilliard also points out that "any description of climate in the South, however brief, would be incomplete without reference" to a meteorological event frequently identified with the region -- the tropical hurricane. Hurricanes occur in the late summer and early fall, the period critical to antebellum cane, cotton, and rice growers. These storms, however, are capricious in occurrence:

[i]n such a case between the dread of pestilence in the city, of common fever in the country, and of an unexpected hurricane on the island, the inhabitants . . . are at the close of every warm season in a painful state of anxiety, not knowing what course to pursue,

nor what is best to be done (Ramsay, quoted in Calhoun 1983:2).

The coastal area is a moderately high risk zone for tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 to 1972 (0.59 per year) (Mathews et al. 1980:56). The last Category 5 hurricane to hit this area was the August 27, 1893 storm which had winds of 120 miles per hour and a storm tide of 17 to 19.5 feet. Over 1000 people in South Carolina were reported killed by this storm (Mathews et al. 1980:55). Other notable historic storms have occurred in 1700, 1752, 1804, 1813, and 1885.

Geology and Soils

The coastal region is covered with sands and clays originally derived from the Appalachian Mountains and which are organized into coastal, fluvial, and aeolian deposits. These deposits were transported to the coast during the Quaternary period and were deposited on bedrock of the Mesozoic Era and Tertiary period. These sedimentary bedrock formations are only occasionally exposed on the coast, although they frequently outcrop along the fall line (Mathews et al. 1980:2). The bedrock in the Beaufort area is below a level of at least 1640 feet (Smith 1933:21).

The Pleistocene sediments are organized into topographically distinct, but lithologically similar terraces parallel to the coast. The terraces have elevations ranging from 215 feet down to sea level. These terraces, representing previous sea floors, were apparently formed at high stands of the fluctuating, although falling, Atlantic Ocean and consist chiefly of sand and clay (Cooke 1936; Smith 1933:29). More recently, research by Colquhoun (1969) has refined the theory of formation processes, suggesting a more complex origin involving both erosional and depositional processes operating during marine transgressions and regression.

The site is located near the border of the Pamplico and Talbot terraces. The Pamplico formation is found from mean sea level (MSL) to about 25 feet above sea level, while the Talbot formation is found from 25 to 42 feet above MSL.

Data from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries suggest that the level is continuing to rise. Kurtz and Wagner (1957:8) report a 0.8 foot rise in Charleston, South Carolina sea levels from 1833 to 1903. Between 1940 and 1950 a sea level rise of 0.34 feet was again recorded at Charleston. These data, however, do not distinguish between sea level rise and land surface submergence.

The mainland soils are Pleistocene in age and tend to have a more distinct horizon development and diversity than the younger soils of the Sea Islands. Sandy to loamy soils predominate in the level to gently sloping mainland areas. The island soils are less diverse and less well developed, frequently lacking a well-defined B horizon. Organic matter is low and the soils tend to be acidic. The Holocene deposits typical of barrier islands and found as a fringe on some Sea Islands, consist almost entirely of quartz sand which exhibits little organic matter. Tidal marsh soils are Holocene in age and consist of fine sands, clay, and organic matter deposited over older Pleistocene sands. The soils are frequently covered by up to 2 feet of salt water during high tide. These organic soils usually have two distinct layers. The top few inches are subject to aeration as well as leaching and therefore are a dark brown color. The lower levels, however, consist of reduced compounds resulting from decomposition of organic compounds and are black. The pH of these marsh soils is neutral to slightly alkaline (Mathews et al. 1980:39-44). Historically, marsh soils have been used as compost or fertilizer for a variety of crops, including cotton (Hammond 1884:510) and Allston mentions that the sandy soil of the coastal region, "bears well the admixture of salt and marsh mud with the compost" (Allston 1854:13).

The site is characterized by the Bladen-Coosaw-Wahee soil association which consist of poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil, and somewhat poorly drained soils that have a thick sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil (Stuck 1980).

The soils in the immediate vicinity of the Rose Hill Plantation main house consist of moderately well drained, slowly permeable Nemours fine sandy loam, and at the slave

settlement and graveyard they consist of somewhat poorly drained, slowly permeable Wahee soils (Stuck 1980:Map 11).

Considering the entire historic plantation property well and moderately well drained soils make up approximately 10% of the property. Although rice land was valuable, so was the high and dry ground suitable for other crops.

During the early years of rice cultivation, it was grown as an upland crop. At first rice was grown in small fields adjacent to freshwater streams where water could easily be impounded and applied to the fields. By 1700, planters realized that the upland swamps were better suited to the cultivation of rice. Unfortunately, these rice fields were prone to exhaustion after repeated cultivation. Also, although moist, during drought water had to be brought in by artificial means. To do this, freshwater reserves were built above the rice fields and used to irrigate the crops. These reserves, however, were also at the mercy of drought (Meriweather 1940:4).

Although tidal rice agriculture began to take over in the late eighteenth century, the fields at Rose Hill were not along a major river, and were therefore not influenced by the tide. Tidal rice agriculture was much more desirable because water could be controlled more easily and because of the tidal action, fields tended to renourish themselves (Hilliard 1975:58).

Cotton agriculture was more suitable to the well drained uplands. However, like upland swamp rice, it tended to deplete the soils. Early agricultural practices included limited efforts to fertilize fields, with planters preferring abandonment and opening of new lands. Since Rose Hill had few areas of moderately well to well drained soil, it seems reasonable to think that the owners would have attempted to fertilize these fields. Unfortunately, by the mid-nineteenth century large amounts of cotton acreage was depleted throughout the South. One commentator remarked, "tens of thousands of acres of once productive lands are now reduced to the maximum of sterility," another exclaimed that "the destroying angel has visited these once fair forests and limpid streams . . . everything everywhere betrays improvident and reckless management," while a

third used even more morbid terms:

nearly all the lands have been cut down and appropriated to tillage: a large maximum of which have been worn out, leaving a desolate picture for the traveler to behold (Olmstead 1953:533).

Floristics

Areas of inland Beaufort County evidence upland mesic hardwood communities, also known as "oak-hickory forests" (Braun 1950). These forests contain significant quantities of mockernut hickories as well as pignut hickory. Other areas are more likely to be classified as Braun's (1050:284-289) pine or pine-oak forest. Wenger (1968) notes that the presence of loblolly and shortleaf pines is common on coastal plain sites where they are a significant sub-climax aspect of the plant succession toward a hardwood climax. Longleaf pine forests were likewise a common sight (Crocker 1979).

Robert Mills, discussing Beaufort District in the early nineteenth century, stated:

[b]esides a fine growth of pine, we have the cypress, red cedar, and live oak . . . white oak, red oak, and several other oaks, hickory, plum, palmetto, magnolia, poplar, beech, birch, ash, dogwood, black mulberry, etc. Of fruit trees we have the orange, sweet and sour, peach, nectarine, fig, cherry (Mills 1972 [1826]:377).

He also cautions, however, that "[s]ome parts of the district are beginning already to experience a want of timber, even for common purposes" (Mills 1972 [1826]:383) and suggests that at least 25% of a plantation's acreage should be reserved for woods. On Rose Hill Plantation, it is reasonable that those areas of poorest drained soils were never exploited for cultivation, but were left in woods. These areas were probably not opened for cultivation until the twentieth century, after extensive late nineteenth and early twentieth century logging.

An examination of a 1797 plat for Rose Hill (Figure 7) and the Beaufort County soil survey (1980) indicates that the larger areas of moderately well to well drained soils were indeed cultivated, while the smaller islands were left wooded; perhaps because the planter did not think that they were large enough to justify the effort and/or they were too difficult to get to.

Freshwater palustrine ecosystems include all wetland systems, such as swamps, bays, savannas, pocosins and creeks, where the salinities measure less than 0.5 ppt. The palustrine ecosystem is diverse, although not well studied (Sandifer et al. 1980:295). A number of forest types are found in the palustrine areas which attract a variety of terrestrial mammals. The typical vegetation consists of red maple, swamp tupelo, sweet gum, red bay, cypress, and various hollies. Also found are wading birds and reptiles. It seems likely that these freshwater environs were of particular importance to the prehistoric occupants, but probably of limited importance to historic occupants (who tended to describe them in the nineteenth century as "impenetrable swamps").

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF ROSE HILL

The destruction of Beaufort County's early records during the Civil War, combined with additional losses during the late nineteenth century, pose severe problems in efforts to reconstruct early land tenure and understand the economic base of the county's eighteenth and early nineteenth century plantations. Some records were cross filed in Charleston, but many more are simply unavailable. Research in Beaufort has been focused on the Sea Islands — those areas where large Sea Island cotton plantations were common and the Union Army re-established land records early in the Civil War. The interior portions of the County, such as Prince Williams Parish, present special challenges to historical researchers. One of the few other studies of a Prince William Parish plantation comment on similar problems and the inability to definitively identify owners (Kennedy and Roberts 1993).

Rose Hill was likely part of the original Tomotley Barony established in 1698 for Landgrave Edmund Bellinger (but probably not actually laid out until after the Yemassee War in 1715). H.A.M. Smith notes that he:

never found any map of the complete barony of 13,000 acres, nor any collection of maps of adjoining places sufficient to reconstitute the old lines of the barony. The Tomotley plantation was certainly part of it and Sheldon Church appears also to be on the 50 acres part of the barony given or conveyed for the purpose (Smith 1988:I:119).

By 1747 the barony had been disposed of as 14 different tracts.

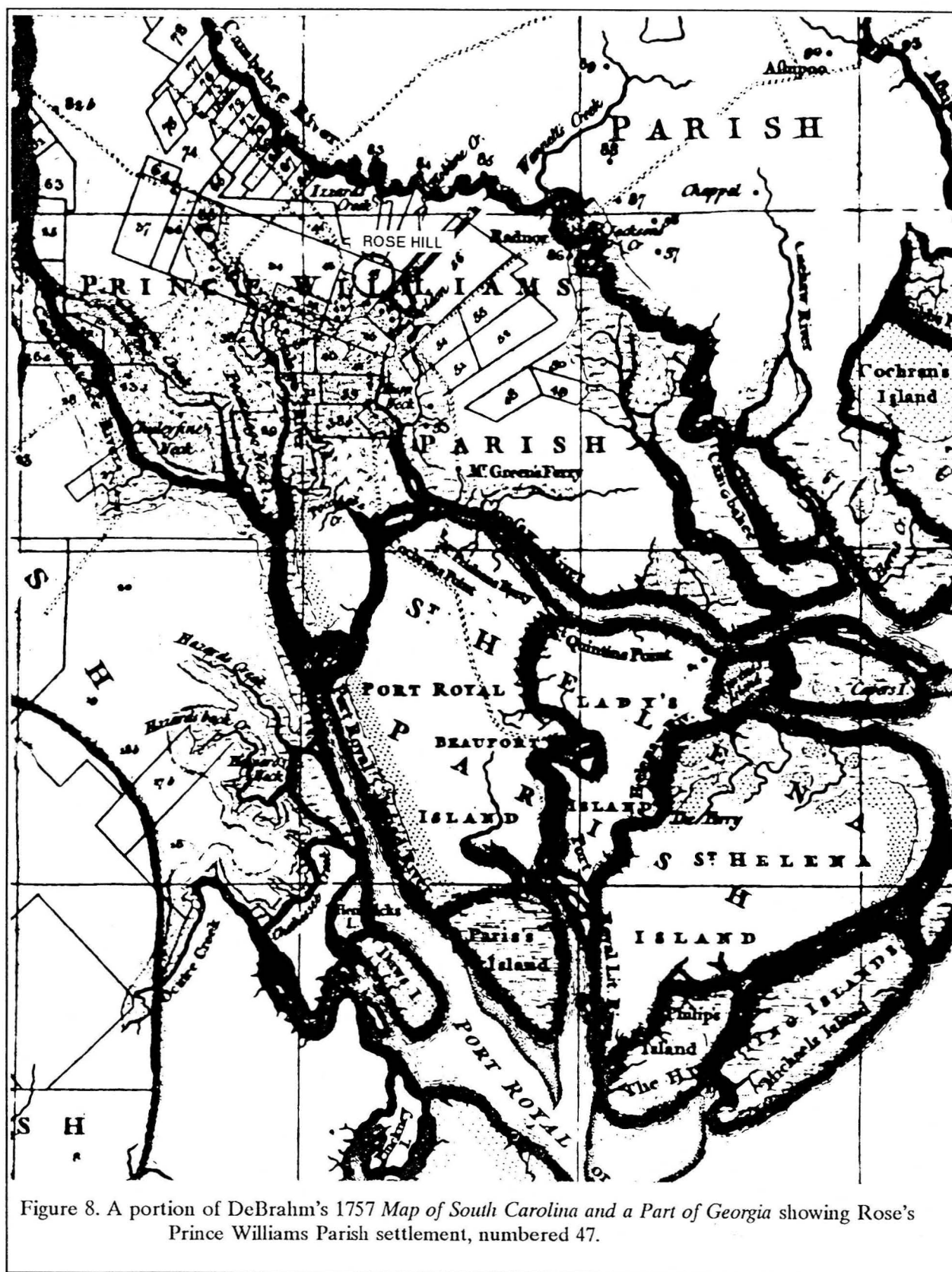
The earliest known owner of Rose Hill Plantation, however, is Dr. William Rose, who owned the approximately 475 acre tract at least as early as 1755 (Todd and Hutson 1935:173). Rose

is perhaps best known as Dr. Alexander Garden's host for two years after Garden's arrival in Charleston in April 1752 (thereby pushing Rose's ownership of the tract back by at least three years). An overview of secondary sources for Garden was examined in the futile hope of identifying information about Rose Hill. However strange it may be that one of the colony's foremost botanists left virtually no record of his first home in South Carolina, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley observe that, "his [Garden's] surviving correspondence sheds little light" on his relationship with Rose (Berkeley and Berkeley 1989:29). For whatever reason, this early period of Garden's study, and his tenure with Rose, remain a mystery.

There are two wills found in the W.P.A. Charleston County Will Transcripts for William Rose. One, for a Dr. William Rose of Prince William Parish (Charleston County Wills, volume 7, page 463), is dated February 11, 1752, but there is no information that it was ever proved. This particular will specified that his household goods, furnishings, plantation utensils, cattle, livestock, and "also first choice of the lands hereinafter mentioned" be devised to his wife, Lucia. Unfortunately, the will also neglects to list or even mention the various properties. To make matters more confusing, there is another will for a William Rose, also in Prince William Parish, dated April 11, 1755 and proved later that year. This will makes no mention of a wife, referring only to a son, William, and an indentured servant. There is also no mention of property (Charleston County Wills, volume 7, page 477).

The 1757 *Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia* by William DeBrahm shows Rose (lot 47) in the approximate location of Rose Hill (Figure 8). This helps to confirm other information which points to Rose's ownership during the 1750s.

Relatively little else is known about Rose and the only document found in the S.C.



Department of Archives and History Combined Alphabetic Index for him was the result of a law suit brought by George Threadcraft against Sabina Wilson, the administrator of his will (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Judge Rolls, Box 75A, File 629A). Threadcraft claimed he was to be paid £200 "for overseeing Dr. William Rose's Plantation" in 1766 and that he had not been paid. Sabina Wilson, who lived "at Pon Pon but may be found at Mr. Andrew Broughton's or Mrs. Simpsons near the Sign of the Boar," did not appear in court to answer the charge. She was found guilty and ordered to pay the £200 plus court costs. While of no great consequence, this case does demonstrate that Rose Hill was still functioning in 1766, albeit under an overseer.

In April 1779 British troops under the command of General Augustine Prevost crossed into South Carolina from Georgia about 30 miles above Savannah and took control of the South Carolina low country (Wallace 1934:188). Although they were unsuccessful at taking their main target, Charleston, they did hold Beaufort and the surrounding area until 1781. It was during this period that nearby Sheldon Church was burned by the British (Low Country Council of Governments 1979:70). Although we have been able to find no definitive evidence, it seems plausible that plantations in the immediate area, including Rose Hill, may have been affected by the occupation.

Todd and Hutson (1935:173), based on a March 30, 1797 plat, note that Rose Hill, at least by that date, was owned by John Ulmer. Much of this plat is illegible in the reproduction they provide and we have been unable to identify it in any of the available archives. Regardless, the plat reveals an avenue leading off what is today Old Sheldon Church Road (known historically as Union Road) to the northeast (Figure 9). About 925 feet from the main road, on the north side of the avenue, are five structures arranged in the fashion of a slave row. About 1125 feet from the main road there begins what appears to be a rectangular fenced area measuring about 100 by 200 feet and containing five structures. Prior to this research it has been assumed that this compound represents the main settlement. Careful attention to the plat, however, reveals a road leading southeast from this compound to what appears to

be another structure on the edge of the rice fields, about 460 feet away. While the most conservative interpretation is that this structure represents a rice barn, it is possible that instead it is the original plantation house occupied during the colonial period.

Bailey (1984:575) notes that John Ulmer, who resided in Prince William Parish, was the son of Adam Ulmer. He was elected to the House, representing Prince William in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies. Locally he served as a militia captain. He married Elizabeth Barton and had at least five children: Paul, Isaac B., John Barton, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth Barton. Ulmer died on June 27, 1820. John Ulmer appears first appears in the U.S. Census in 1800. Listed in Prince William Parish of Beaufort County, his household consisted of two males under the age of 10, one male between 26 and 45 years old, one male over 45 years old, and a single female also over the age of 45. According to his tombstone inscription Ulmer would have been 26 year old at the time of the 1800 census and his wife would have been 18. Although he and his two oldest sons seem to have been enumerated, his wife was not. The older man and woman in the household have not been identified, but might be his parents.

At this time, however, Ulmer had 126 slaves. If the 1797 plat is correct and no more slave houses were built prior to the 1820 census, each of the five structures would have housed 25.2 slaves — rather improbable. Since he was not known to own additional tracts, it seems likely at least seven additional structures were present somewhere on the plantation, perhaps closer to the rice fields.

There are no Ulmers listed in the 1810 census for Prince William, meaning that he may have been absent from the plantation when the census was conducted, or that he was simply missed. By 1820 the only Ulmer listed in Prince William is his son Paul Ulmer, with four males and two females in his household. Also present were 68 slaves — a significant reduction from the 1800 level. In 1830 the only listing is for the other son, Isaac B. Ulmer and his wife, Mary. Their household consisted of two males and four females and they held a total of 41 African American slaves. Mary died in 1836 and, since there are no

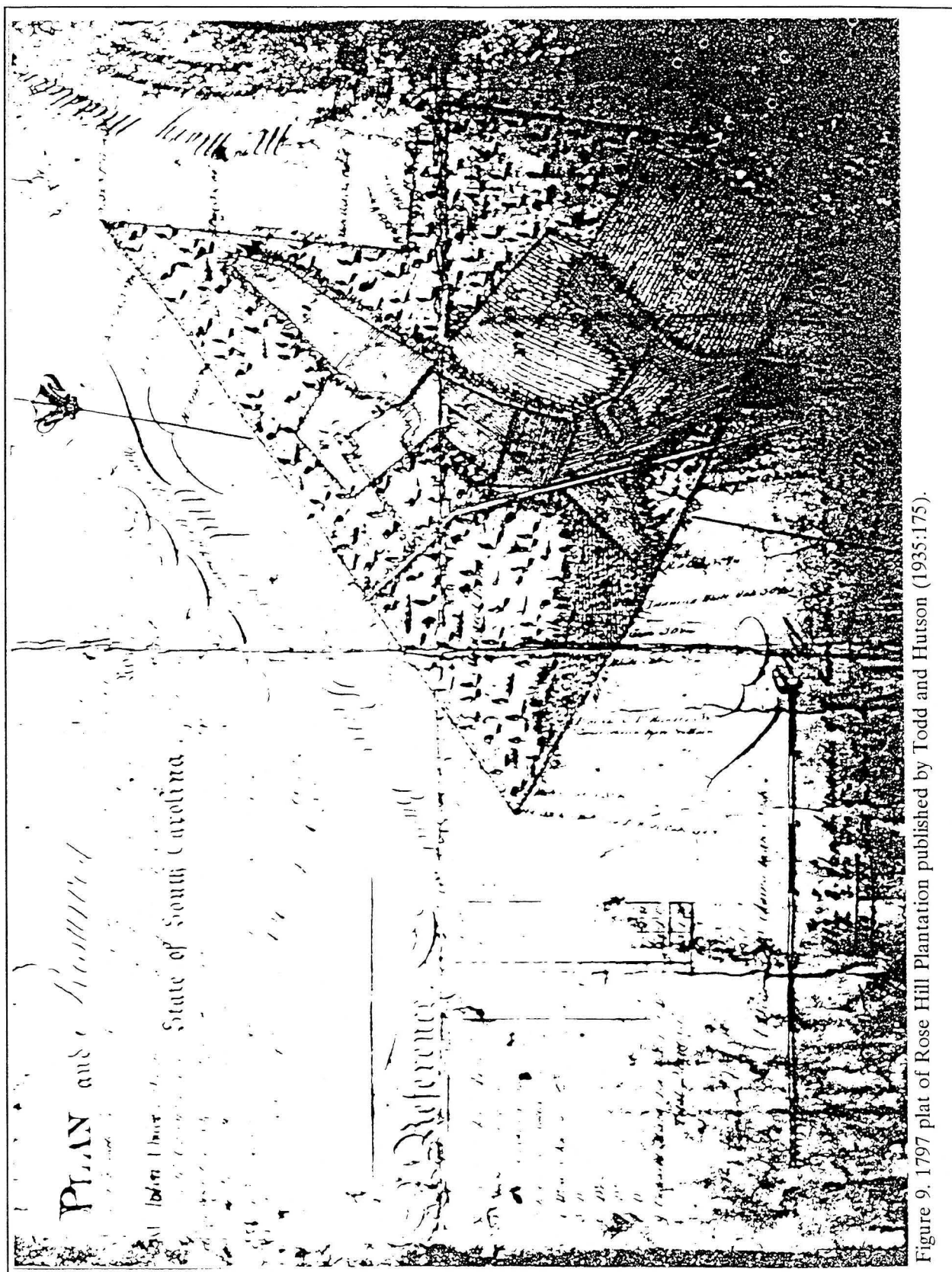


Figure 9. 1797 plat of Rose Hill Plantation published by Todd and Hutson (1935:175).

Ulmers listed in the 1840 census, it may be that the property had been disposed of by this time.

Sometime prior to at least the 1850s the property passed to the Cuthbert family. According to a later court case foreclosing on the property, Richard H. Bacot and Mary Louise Cuthbert, his wife, entered into a marriage settlement in 1853 which placed Rose Hill under the trusteeship of George Cuthbert and, later, Willmot (also spelled Wilmont) G. DeSaussure. Although this particular settlement cannot be identified, an 1843 marriage settlement for the same parties was identified which covers only a series of bonds (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Marriage Settlements, volume 15, page 349). A one-third interest in the financial instruments outlined in this settlement had been devised to Mary Louisa by the will of her father, Hector George Cuthbert. This suggests that the property may also have passed into Cuthbert hands by at least 1843.

Bacot himself remains unknown. Although this family is common in Charleston and Darlington during the late antebellum, none are recorded for Beaufort County. Further, the only Richard H. Bacot listed in the Archives and History Combined Alphabetic Index was apparently a surveyor, as evidenced by one surviving McCrady Plat (number 2213) from 1845.

At some point the Rose Hill tract was sold, either by the Cuthberts or their trustee, to William M. Elliott. The Cuthberts, however, held a mortgage on the property. Todd and Hutson (1935:173) note that the tract was owned by an Elliott at the time of the "Confederate War" — an observation confirmed by *A Map of the Rebel Lines of the Pocotaligo, Combahee & Ashepoo, South Carolina* produced by the Union Army in 1866 (National Archives, RG 77, Map I-53). This map, a portion of which is reproduced here as Figure 10, shows the Elliott settlement being situated about 1020 feet northeast of the main road — in very much the same location as shown on the 1797 plat.

William M. Elliott is listed in the 1860 census. Recorded as being 29 years old, he was married to Elizabeth M. Elliott, also 29, and they had two children: James G. (5 years old) and Mary B. (3 years old). He listed his occupation as

"planter" and listed the value of his real estate as a modest \$6500. The 1860 agricultural census for Prince William provides at least some information on Elliott's plantation. Rose Hill was described as having 300 acres of improved land and 200 acres of unimproved, with the cash value again being listed as \$6500. Elliott also reported \$300 in farm implements, two horses, three mules, nine milk cows, six working oxen, 16 head of cattle, 45 sheep, and 20 swine for a total of \$1500 in livestock. The previous year the value of slaughtered livestock was estimated to be about \$150.

He produced 400 bushels of corn, 500 bushels (or 33,000 pounds) of rice, 16 bales of ginned cotton, 90 pounds of wool, 75 bushels of peas and beans, 450 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds of butter, and 3 tons of hay.

It is clear that the two "cash" crops were rice and cotton. Rice was grown primarily by the planters on the swamps of the Combahee, while cotton was an upland crop which thrived on the sandy (though not necessarily drier) soils. Although nearly 83% of the Prince William planters grew cotton, only 54.5% planted rice. The average rice yield was about 1454 bushels — nearly three times that of Elliott. Planters such as Middleton and Heyward were producing over 22,500 bushels of rice — 45 times that of Elliott's tract. Although the 1797 plat reveals extensive rice fields, we can't be sure that they were all still being maintained in the late antebellum. The average yield of cotton in Prince William Parish, however, was about 17 bales — very close to Elliott's production in 1859.

The 1860 slave schedule for Prince William also reveals that Elliott owned 28 African American slaves, housed in 10 dwellings for an average of 2.8 per structure. Elliott's slaves were mostly females (64%) and six of the 28 slaves (or over a fifth) were over 45 years old, with two being 70 and two others being 58 and 60. It doesn't appear, in other words, that Elliott's slaves were a particularly cost-effective investment.

In sum, it seems that Elliott was a modest planter who achieved satisfactory production given his small work force. Focusing on rice and cotton left him little time for subsistence crops, accounting for the relatively limited production of

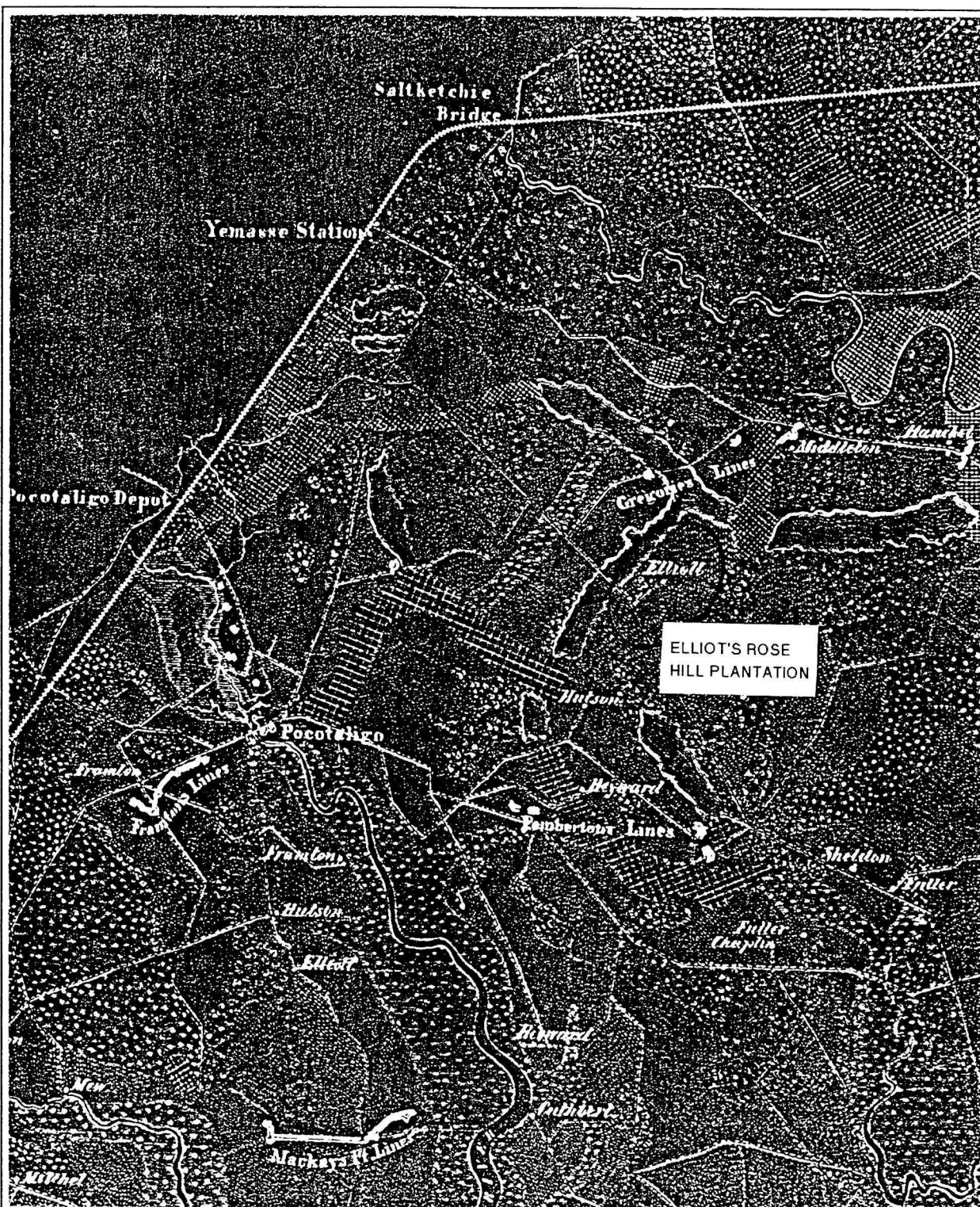


Figure 10. Portion of the 1865 Map of the Rebel Lines of the Pocotaligo, Combahee & Ashepoo, South Carolina showing the Elliott settlement at Rose Hill (National Archives, RG 77, Map 153-1).

sweet potatoes and corn. It should be remembered, however, that this was not a time of self-sufficiency and most planters found their rations of meal, sweet potatoes, and home-grown pork giving out long before the next harvest was in. The larger planters, with multiple tracts and greater resources, were better able to diversify and rebound from temporary setbacks. Small planters did not have the ability to recover as quickly, or as thoroughly.

The Civil War dramatically affected the region. With Hilton Head Island falling to Union forces in November 1861 and the Confederate lines being drawn just south of this area, it seems likely that while planting continued, it was disrupted by the frequent calls for labor to work on the Confederate lines and demands to feed troops. Regardless, there was no widespread or dramatic disruption of the planting routine during most of the Civil War.

In January 1865 Sherman began his Carolina Campaign, moving from Savannah to Beaufort and then northward through Columbia and eventually into North Carolina. His march provided a vision of total war and his troops left a swath of destruction perhaps 30 to 40 miles in width (Barrett 1956). Even before leaving Georgia Major General Judson Kilpatrick remarked that:

In after years when travelers passing through South Carolina shall see chimney stacks without houses, and the country desolate, and shall ask "Who did this?" some Yankee will answer "Kilpatrick's Cavalry" (Barrett 1956:52).

Others, such as the Low Country Council of Government (1979:70), attribute the destruction in the Prince William area to Sherman's Fifteenth Corps under the command of General John Logan. It seems likely, however, that the destruction was a combined effort of not only the Fifteenth Corps, but also the Seventeenth Corps, under Major General Frank Blair. In fact, Major General Giles A. Smith, commanding the Forth Division of the Seventeenth Corps, recounted how under orders of General Blair he had moved his Seventeenth Corps troops to Gardens Corners and eventually to Pocotaligo (OR, Series I, Volume 47, Part 1, page

411). Regardless, it appears that sometime between January 13 and January 20 most of the plantation houses in the Sheldon area were burned. Todd and Hutson, for example, note that, "The houses [of Prince William's Parish] remained standing until after the evacuation of the parish ahead of Sherman's Army" (Todd and Hutson 1935:109) and elsewhere that:

the writer believes that the statement made in connection with nearly all of the plantation sketches — that the homes were destroyed by Sherman's Army — is supported by the facts of the case, and is not an arbitrary attempt on the part of the writer to charge everything up to General Sherman and his men (Todd and Hutson 1935:110).

Although this brief investigation was unable to find any details, it is clear that Elliott was unable to recover from his losses during the Civil War. In 1869 Wilmont DeSaussure brought action against Elliott in U.S. District Court, foreclosing on the mortgage. The action reveals that Elliott had already filed for bankruptcy and that Louis McLain had been appointed his assignee by the Court. The issue came before the Court in 1871 at which time the mortgage on Rose Hill was foreclosed. The Court also found that "no sale can now be made of the mortgaged Plantation while the same is uncared for and liable to trespass and injury by reason of its condition and that an advertisement of the same would be attended with considerable and useless expense" (Beaufort County RMC, DB 6, p. 246). The Court ordered the 475 acre Rose Hill property conveyed to DeSaussure, "the representative of the original vendor and mortgager" (Beaufort County RMC, DB 6, p. 245).

Almost a decade later in 1880 DeSaussure fulfilled his trust responsibilities in the preparation of a deed passing Rose Hill to R. DeSaussure Bacot, Eliza B. Fripp, Mary B. Taylor, G. Cuthbert Bacot, and Annie B. Taylor, the heirs of Richard H. and Mary Louise Bacot (Beaufort County RMC, DB 12, p. 18). Almost immediately it appears that the heirs began to bicker. Like so

many other instances of large plantation holdings being passed to multiple children after the Civil War, this bickering quickly resulted in the children appealing to the courts for some resolution.

In June 1881 Walter S. Monteith filed a complaint in the Beaufort County Court of Common Pleas against the other heirs (E.W. Taylor and his wife Anna B. Taylor, E.M. Taylor and his wife Mary D. Taylor, Marion D. Fripp and his wife Eliza B. Fripp, and George C. Bacot) asking the Court to partition Rose Hill. Monteith contended that he was entitled to one-fifth of the property (apparently that portion assigned to R. DeSaussure Bacot), but that the other heirs, defendants in the suit, would not consent to a partition. Monteith even alleged that some of the heirs felt the property *could not* be partitioned. While most of the heirs answered the complaint admitting the facts presented by Monteith, E.W. Taylor and his wife Anna B. Taylor also noted that they held a judgement against another heir, George B. Bacot, who resided in Fairfield County, and they asked the court to provide satisfaction by awarding them a portion of his partition.

The Court ordered three commissioners to retain a surveyor and proceed with a plan to partition the tract. In 1882 they reported back to the Court noting that the partition had been completed and that their surveyor had produced a plat of the property. The property was valued at \$3 per acre and the survey found a total of 498 acres. They proposed to provide the plaintiff with Tract 5 (120 acres), Anna B. Taylor was to receive Tract 1 (93 acres), Eliza B. Fripp was to receive Tract 2 (96 acres), Mary D. Taylor was to receive Tract 3 (92 acres), and George C. Bacot was allotted Tract 4 (95 acres). The seemingly unequal division took into account the number of roads in each tract, as well as the number of "perches," apparently a reference to high spots. Regardless, since Monteith received a significantly larger portion of the plantation, the Commissioners recommended that he also be obligated to pay the other heirs a total of \$64. On April 5, 1882 this report was accepted by the Court and entered as an order (Beaufort County Judgement Roll 1560).

The accompanying plat is relatively uninformative, showing only the public road (not

including the other two roads on the plantation). Neither are any structures shown on the plat with the exception of Hucks Store at the bend in the public road (Figure 11).

The five tracts passed through a variety of hands and four of the five have had at least partial chains of title completed. Tract 1 apparently passed from Anna B. Taylor to Robert Smalls to Stephen Smalls, et al. to Francis B. Thorne and Ann Augustus T. Titus. Tract 2 passed from Eliza Fripp to her heirs and, in 1929, was sold to Robert W. McCurdy (Beaufort County RMC, DB 47, p. 423). Tract 3 passed from Mary Taylor to her heirs who, in 1927, also sold the property to Robert H. McCurdy (Beaufort County RMC, DB 44, p. 713). Tract 5, which had been partitioned to Walter S. Monteith, apparently passed to R.H. Hucks (likely the owner of Hucks Store). In February 1895 Annie M. Flyer received the property as a result of her complaint against Hucks in the Beaufort County Court of Common Pleas (no effort was made to identify the Judgement Roll for this case; Beaufort County RMC, DB 20, p. 81). Flyer sold the tract to Adelaide H. Colcock in 1911. From there the property was passed by deed to Henry Hay Colcock in 1917 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 36, p. 136). Henry Hay Colcock, in turn, sold the tract to Robert H. McCurdy in 1927 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 44, p. 690).

All of the Rose Hill tracts (except Tract 4), through time, were acquired by the Rock Island Oil and Refining Company of Kansas. A plat prepared in 1952 by Thomas and Hutton Engineering (Beaufort County RMC, PB 8, p. 46) shows the plantation at the northern end of what is being called Tomotley Plantation. The plat, however, reveals that Tract 4 was not a holding of the company. In 1955 Rock Island Oil sold its holding in Beaufort County, which amounted to slightly over 6,000 acres, to G.H. Bostwick of Long Island, New York for \$265,000 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 78, p. 129). Rose Hill, valued at only \$3 an acre in the 1870s, had escalated to nearly \$44 an acre in the 1950s.

George Bostwick amassed a very large holding, focusing on the Sheldon, and to a lesser extent Bluffton, areas. The property passed on to his wife, Dolly von S. Bostwick by his will of February 28, 1975. In a complex 1986 legal

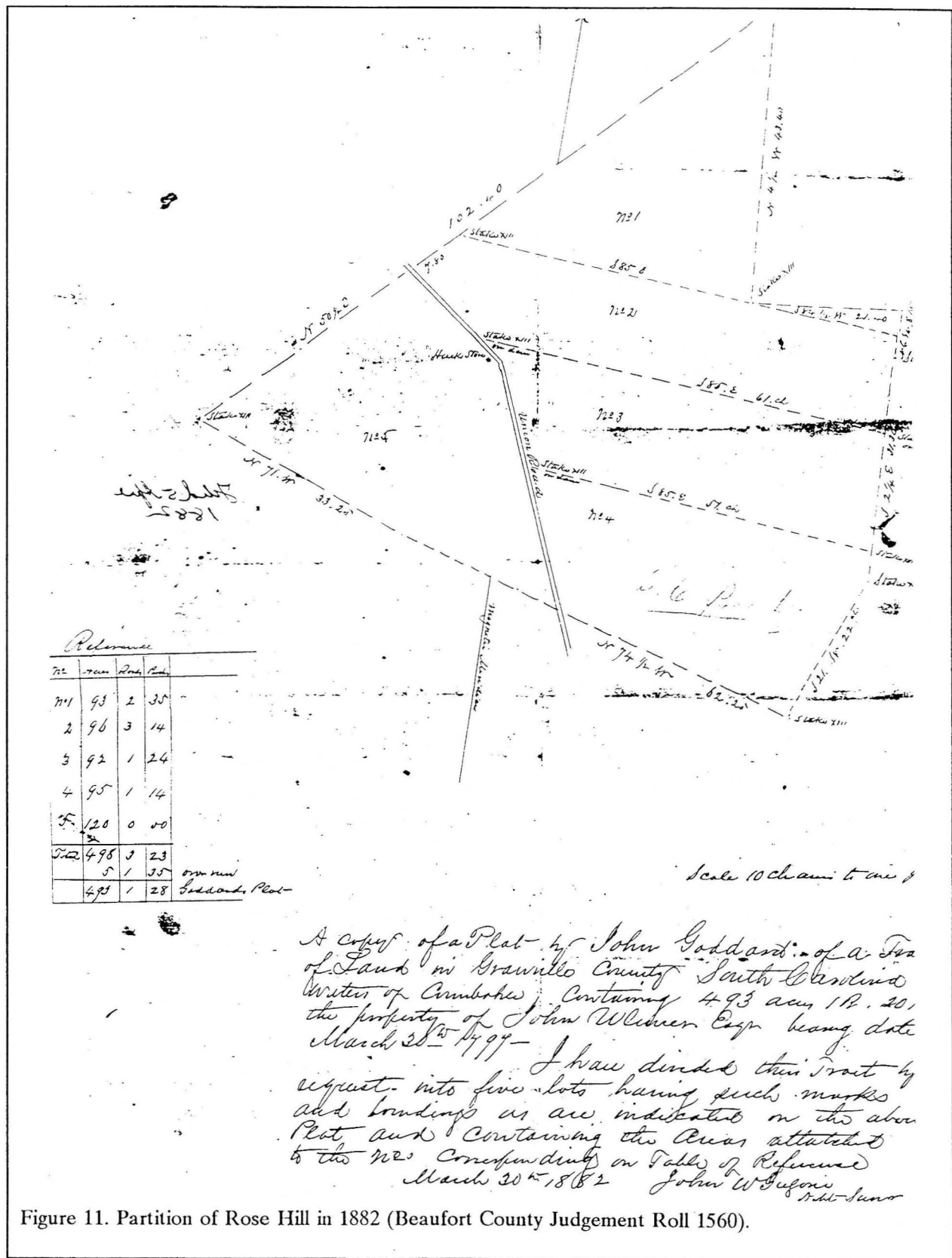


Figure 11. Partition of Rose Hill in 1882 (Beaufort County Judgement Roll 1560).

transaction, she sold the 6550.8 acre Tomotley Plantation to Norman H. Volk, also a resident of New York, for \$960,000. Volk was a trustee of the Bostwick Family Trust and Dolly S. Bostwick was apparently a life tenant in the property. By this time the last remaining portion of Rose Hill had been added to the Bostwick holdings, as evidenced by a 1981 plat (Beaufort County RMC, PB 32, p. 201; Figure 12).

In 1990 Volk, as trustee, and Dolly von S. Bostwick, as a life tenant, sold 1200 acres of Tomotley to Thomas L. Crosby, Jr. (Beaufort RMC, DB 567, pp. 278, 286). This parcel, identified as Tract 1, encompassed the portion of Rose Hill Plantation north and east of Union Road, today known as Old Sheldon Church Road. In 1990 this parcel was conveyed by Crosby to Lane Morrison (Beaufort County RMC, DB 567, p. 289; see also DB 602, p. 2157).

In summary, while Rose Hill was originally part of the Tomotley Barony, it likely was not a recognizable tract until at least 1747 and perhaps even later. By at least 1752 the plantation was likely developed and was certainly owned by Dr. William Rose, a physician best known for his association with botanist Alexander Garden. After Rose's death the plantation continued to be operated by an overseer retained by Rose's executrix. Given the time period the plantation may have been producing indigo or perhaps rice.

Although no evidence has been identified, it seems likely that Rose Hill was damaged, if not destroyed, by the British incursion into this portion of Beaufort County during 1779. In spite of this, the plantation was again operating at least by 1797, when it was illustrated on a now unavailable plat. The owner of the plantation was John Ulmer, who based on the plat was likely focusing his efforts on rice cultivation.

Through the first third of the nineteenth century Rose Hill's slave population gradually declined from 126 to 68 to 41 — perhaps indicating the gradual economic decline of Rose Hill as the soils become more worn and the low lands less profitable. It was during the Ulmer's ownership that the graveyard is established, suggesting some considerable attachment to the property.

The Ulmers owned the plantation until the 1840s or perhaps 1850s, when it passed to the Cuthbert family. It is unclear whether the property was actually lived on by any Cuthbert, but sometime prior to the Civil War Rose Hill was sold to William M. Elliott, a small planter who owned 28 slaves and focused his efforts almost exclusively on cotton. The large rice fields contributed only 500 bushels of rice in 1859, considerably less than many of its neighbors.

The Civil War was relatively kind to Rose Hill until Sherman and his army passed through the area in January 1865. During this movement Rose Hill, like almost all of the other Prince William plantations, was looted and then burned. Elliott was apparently unable to recover from this loss and the plantation reverted to the Cuthbert family in 1871.

Through the rest of the nineteenth and into the mid-twentieth century, Rose Hill languished. There is relatively little indication of any profitable cultivation. By mid-century the property, like many other tracts in Beaufort County, were large tracts owned by private individuals.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE ROSE HILL MAIN HOUSE (38BU1591)

Strategy and Methods

The first phase of the investigations were to involve the examination of surface remains to determine the location of the intact architectural features noted by Mr. Morrison's caretaker. Upon examination, no intact features were observed and could not be relocated by the caretaker. As a result, a shovel test survey was performed at 20 foot intervals in order to more closely locate the footprint of the house. These data would be used to generate a density map of the immediate area of the site in order to identify possible areas of intact architectural remains. Once these areas of interest were identified, a hand probe was used to attempt to identify foundation walls.

This information was then to be used to locate slot trenches to uncover the footprint of the house. Another goal was to recover artifacts to better understand the temporal association of the house and to find evidence of destruction by Federal troops.

Shovel Testing and Hand Probing

The site grid was installed using a modified Chicago 10-foot grid, with each test designated from a 200R300 point at the southeast corner of the grid.

The shovel test grid was oriented with magnetic north (see Figure 4). A piece of rebar was placed at 200R300 in order to maintain long-term horizontal and vertical control over the site. The shovel test grid measured 100 by 100 feet in size with tests placed at 20 foot intervals for a total of 36 shovel test stations.

The shovel tests measured about 0.9 foot in diameter and were excavated to a depth of about 1.0 foot. All soil was screened through ¼

inch mesh. Artifacts were collected and brick and mortar rubble was qualitatively noted and discarded in the field. Measured profile drawings of positive tests were collected and the tests were then backfilled.

Field density maps were then created for artifacts and brick rubble (Figures 13 and 14). These maps illustrated a dense concentration of artifacts in the south central portion of the grid. It should be noted, however, most of the artifacts in this vicinity came from a single shovel test. Brick densities showed two concentrations: one in the area of the dense artifact concentration (220R240) and one further to the north and east (260R300).

Subsequently, a metal detector was used to examine the nail scatter at the site and to verify our findings during shovel testing. Using the all metals mode¹ to detect nails, we found that the iron scatter was dense and readings did not drop off until just beyond the edge of our grid. Beyond this point there were few to no metal readings. However, to the north, east, and west readings again picked up suggesting the presence of outbuildings as well as the eastern boundary of the slave row.

Based on the shovel tests, which indicated areas of dense brick deposits, a hand probe was used in an effort to locate intact walls. Unfortunately, no clear evidence of intact foundations were identified using this method. As a result, the initial excavation unit was placed based on artifact and brick density.

¹ The all metals mode does not distinguish between iron (ferrous metal) and brass or copper (cuprous metals). The discrimination mode identifies only cuprous metals.

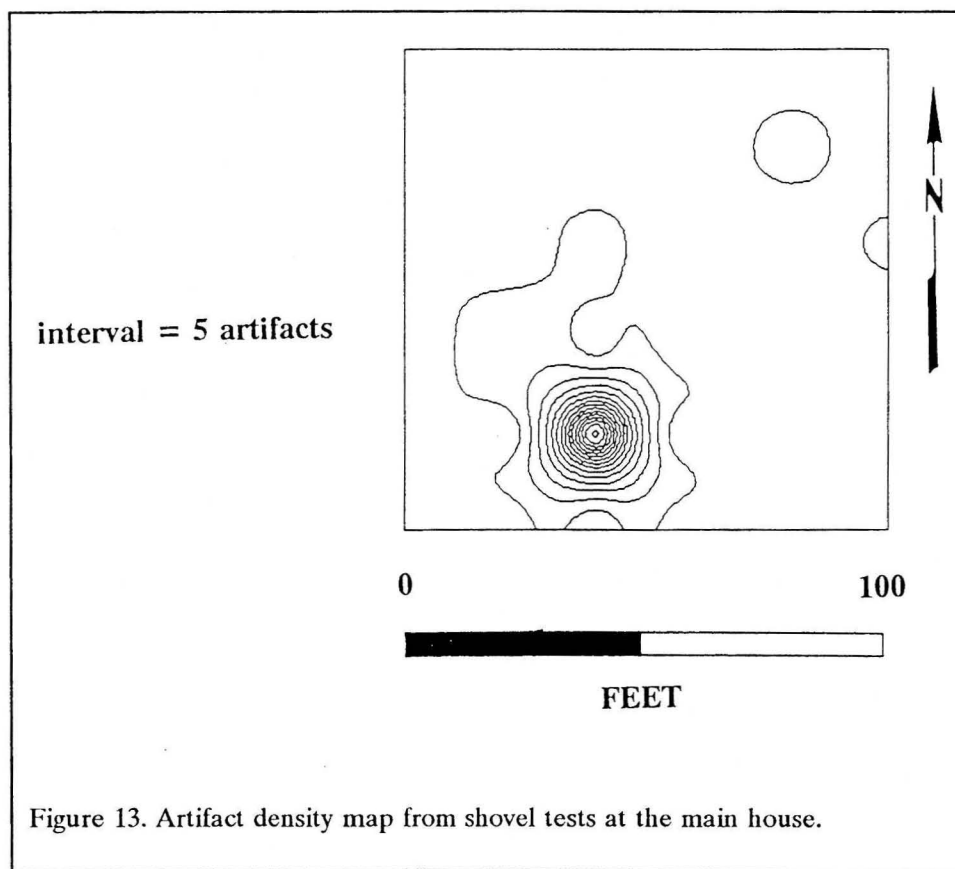


Figure 13. Artifact density map from shovel tests at the main house.

Excavations

After the shovel test grid was placed at the site and the shovel tests were excavated, it was determined that it would be more appropriate for the site grid to be oriented with the live oak alleé, which was N45°E since it likely reflected the short axis of the main house. As a result, the grid alignment changed to better accommodate possible architectural features.

At this point test units were designated by a unique number (e.g. Test Unit 1, Test Unit 2, etc.) rather than its location on the modified Chicago 10-foot grid.

Vertical control at the site was maintained through the use of an elevation datum established at the 200R300 point. This point was assigned an assumed sea level elevation (ASL) of 10 feet.

Soil from the test units were screened through hardware cloth using a mechanical sifter.

Although the hardware cloth measures $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ -inch, in contrast to the more traditional $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh, the moisture content of the soil caused it to clump up and did not allow the dirt to sift through the screen efficiently. It is believed that the use of the larger hardware cloth did not alter our results significantly, since dirt adhering to many small artifacts kept them from passing through the screen.

Units were trowelled at the top of the subsoil, photographed in black and white and color prints, and plotted.

Excavation was by natural soil zones and soil samples were routinely collected. At this phase of field work, features encountered were generally not excavated. An exception was one intact foundation pier footing which was designated by test unit and description.

A total of 275 square feet (or 204 cubic feet) was excavated using one 3 x 5 foot square, seven 3 x 10 foot squares, and one 5 x 10 foot square. These units recovered 430 pounds of brick and mortar rubble.

In addition to these hand excavations, five trenches, totalling 606 square feet (or 480 cubic feet) were mechanically stripped from the site, to uncover additional architectural details. Table 1 provides dimensions for each trench.

Archaeological Remains

Stratigraphy at the site, consisting of two zones was relatively uniform. Zone 1 consisted of

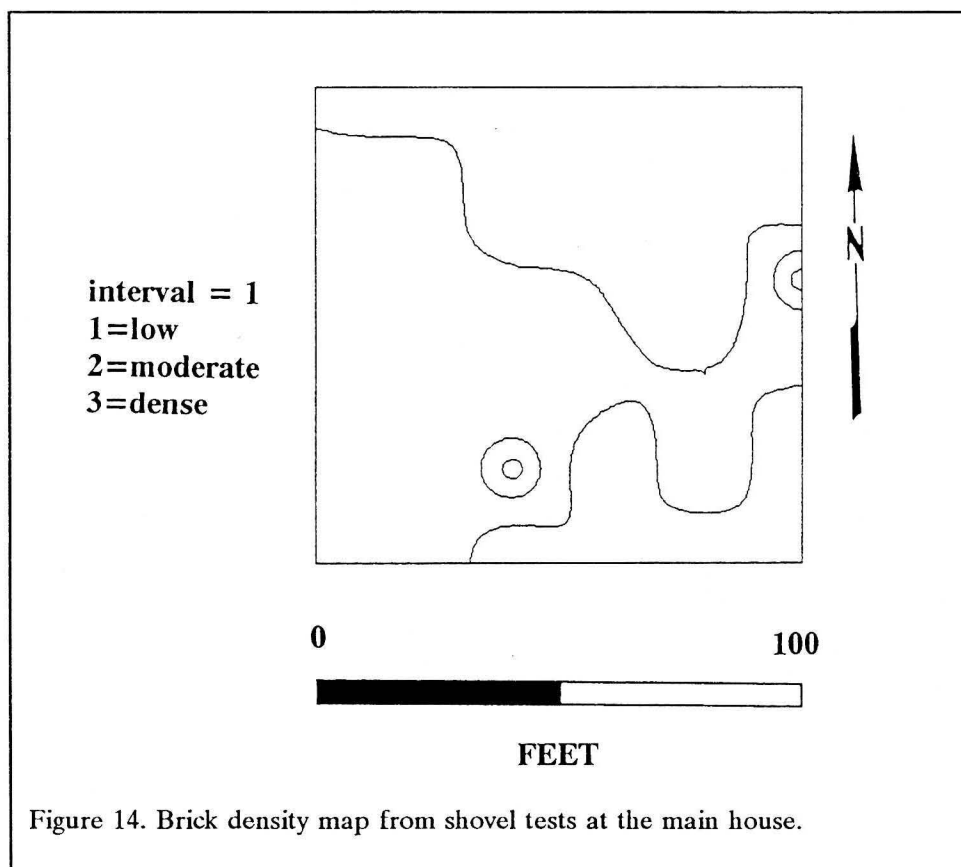


Figure 14. Brick density map from shovel tests at the main house.

Table 1.
Mechanically Stripped Areas at 38BU1591

| Trench# | Size (ft.) | Sq. Feet |
|---------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 30 x 6 | 180 |
| 2 | 18 x 6 | 108 |
| 3 | 20 x 6 | 120 |
| 4 | 17 x 6 | 102 |
| 5 | 16 x 6 | 96 |

brown loamy sand with brick rubble, mortar, and artifacts, while Zone 2 was composed of a rubble lens with a tan clay sand matrix. After examining the contents of the two zones and recognizing no temporal difference in the artifacts, they were combined.

The site has received some disturbance from logging and clearing activities. Logging and

clearing was evidenced by pushpiles of debris (including brush and cut trees) on the periphery of the main house site, and by numerous tree stumps in the slave settlement.

The excavations revealed that the densest concentration of brick rubble was in the vicinity of shovel test 220R240, where 77 artifacts and dense brick rubble were recovered (Figure 15). Based on this concentration, a three foot wide trench oriented east-west was excavated to locate architectural features. The trench revealed the extent of the brick

rubble concentration and exposed brick rubble smears and a displaced brick pier with a clearly defined construction pit adjacent to it. Hand excavations were then placed to the north and south of the brick concentration to identify either additional architectural features or locate the extent of the brick rubble. After this was accomplished, five bulldozer trenches were excavated to expose other portions of the structure (Figure 16 and 17). Since the only clear architectural feature was the displaced pier and associated construction pit (Figure 18), house configuration and dimensions were determined based on the locations of brick rubble smears in the subsoil (see Figure 17).

These smears consisted of a large area of rubble initially located during the excavation of TU1. After opening additional units, this area was believed to have contained the chimney, given the size of the smear and quantity of rubble. Additional smaller stains were found which are believed to represent the remnants of brick piers, like the partially intact one found in TU5. These



Figure 15. Excavation units in the vicinity of 220R240 showing dense brick rubble smear.



Figure 16. Cleaning bulldozer trenches.

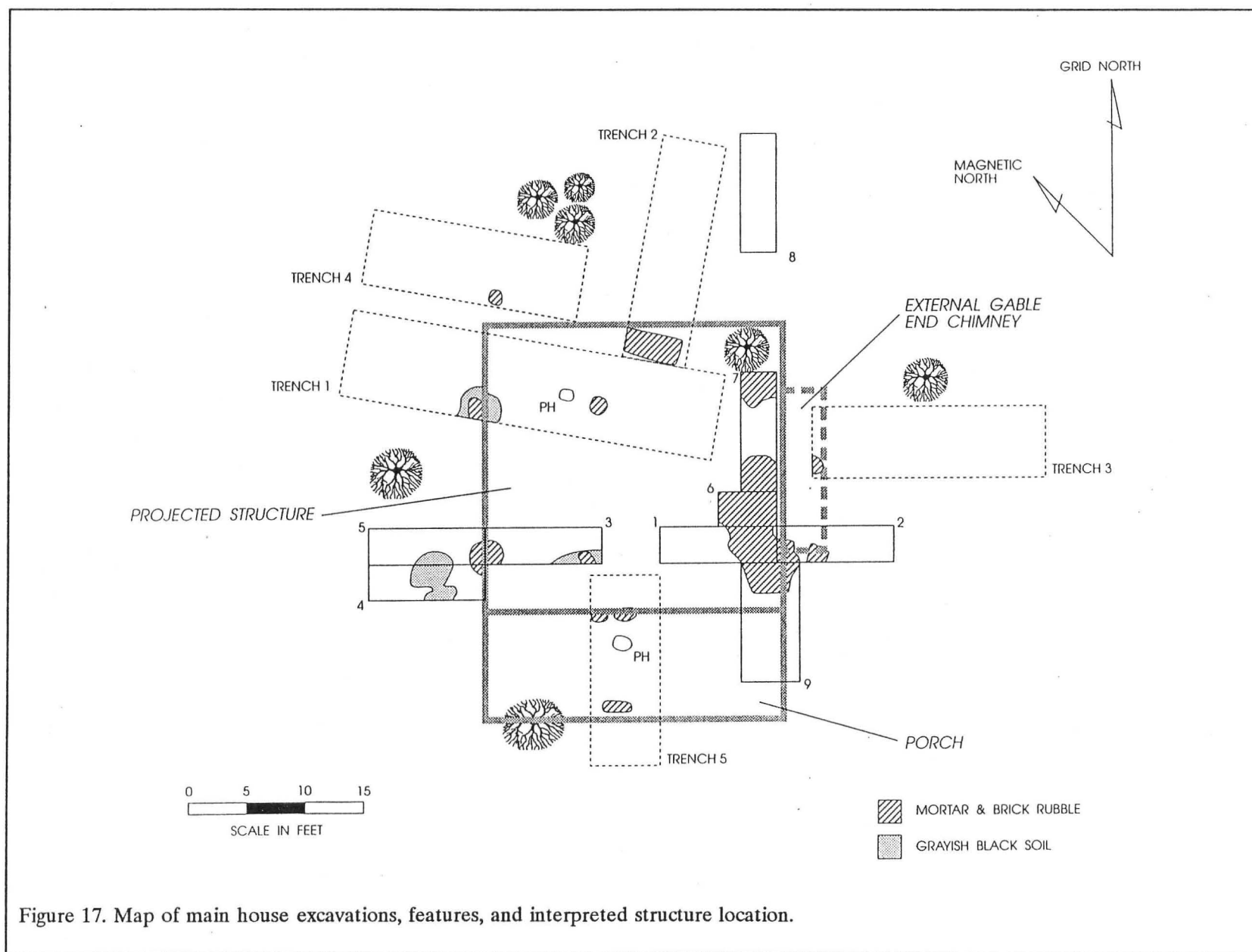


Figure 17. Map of main house excavations, features, and interpreted structure location.



Figure 18. Displaced pier in TU3.



Figure 19. Overall view of excavations.

pier remains are believed to represent the boundaries of the outer wall, and perhaps two of them were used to support a dividing wall. The brick rubble stains in Backhoe Trench 5 are believed to have supported the threshold, and the stain further south is probably associated with a porch.

Based on the location of these smears, the house is believed to have measured approximately 24 feet by 28 feet. A gabled end chimney was probably located on the east end and there was probably a door centered on the south wall, opening up to the oak alleé. There is also some evidence for a porch on the south end, perhaps measuring about seven feet deep (see Figure 17). The structure consisted of a brick pier foundation with a wooden superstructure. Internal layout of the house was probably a simple two room plan with the larger east room measuring 24 by 18 feet and the smaller room measuring 24 by 10 feet. It is also possible that the smaller room was divided into two 10 by 12 foot rooms. It is also possible that the house contained a loft.

This is a very small main house, particularly for the nineteenth century. Small main houses have been located at plantations dating to the early eighteenth century (see Carillo 1978; Adams 1995), but generally they were rebuilt or enlarged by the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century when rice cultivation became more profitable and/or when cotton became a staple crop. However, since so little is known about plantations of Prince Williams parish, it is unclear as to whether this main house was unusual in its size.

The house is very similar to a standing brick structure built in 1786 in High Point, North Carolina. The east room measured 24 by 18 feet with a chimney centered on the east wall. The west room, measuring 24 by 14 feet was partitioned into two rooms, which shared a second chimney. The house also contained a loft. In nearby Stokes County, North Carolina an almost identical house stands which was built the same year (Lane 1985:100-101). In South Carolina, log houses with the simple two room floorplans, built about 1800, have been documented for the Piedmont (Lane 1984:92), but to our knowledge none have been found for the lowcountry. This floorplan may not have been uncommon in the South Carolina

lowcountry, but did not survive because of the frame construction or because many people could afford to build larger houses later on.

The only other main house to have been excavated in Prince Williams parish is 38BU1289 adjacent to Stoney Creek which produced a mean ceramic date of 1792. Kennedy and Roberts (1993) found a house measuring 20 by 50 feet with gabled end chimneys and a porch measuring about 10 feet deep. They interpreted the house as consisting of only one floor. The foundation consisted of brick piers and the superstructure was wooden. Kennedy and Roberts (1993:110) suggest that the layout was two rooms divided by a central passageway that consisted either of an interior hall or an open dog-trot passage.

The house at Stoney Creek was 1,000 square feet in size, whereas Rose Hill consisted of only 672 square feet (not counting the space which might have been provided by a loft). By excluding the hall area at Stoney Creek (or dogtrot), which they approximate to be 11.5 feet based on Henry Glassie's (1975) discussion to two room central hall houses (Kennedy and Roberts 1993:112), the Stoney Creek house is reduced to 770 square feet, making it very similar to the Rose Hill example.

Regardless, both houses are small when compared to Charleston area rice plantation main houses. For instance, Drayton Hall Plantation which contains two floors and a basement had approximately 3,200 square feet per floor (Stoney 1964:151). Even Beaufort County Sea Island cotton plantations were generally larger. The Stoney/Baynard main house, also containing one floor and a basement, had approximately 1,840 square feet (Trinkley 1991). This main house produced a mean ceramic date of about 1816 (Adams and Trinkley 1991). Two Charleston area Sea Island plantations, Vanderhorst and Shoolbred, have been examined on Kiawah Island (Trinkley 1993a). The Shoolbred house, which consisted of one floor and a basement, contained approximately 2,400 square feet of space. In addition, there were two flanking structures which added 1,200 square feet per building, totaling 4,800 square feet. The Vanderhorst house, which contained three floors, contained approximately 4,500 square feet of space.

Artifacts

Introduction

The shovel tests and excavations at the Rose Hill main house (38BU1591) have produced 1,876 historic period artifacts, most of which are associated with the occupation of the plantation main house.

The 1,876 artifacts will be discussed using South's (1977) artifact groups (e.g. kitchen, architecture, etc.) since such an approach allows the quantification and discussion of artifacts in a broad functional framework.

Several artifacts from Rose Hill plantation main house have required some form of conservation by Chicora prior to curation by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Ceramics and glass artifacts did not require stabilization after the initial washing; no reconstruction of artifacts was attempted at this stage.

Brass (cuprous) items, if they exhibited active bronze disease, were subjected to electrolytic reduction in a sodium carbonate solution with up to 4.5 volts for periods of up to 72 hours. Hand cleaning with soft brass brushes or fine-grade bronze wool followed the electrolysis. Afterwards, the surface chlorides were removed with deionized water baths (until a chloride level of no greater than 1 ppm or 18 μ mhos/cm was achieved using a conductivity meter) and the items were dried in an acetone bath. The conserved cuprous items were coated with a 20% solution of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

Ferrous (iron) objects were treated in one of two ways. After the mechanical removal of gross encrustations, the artifacts were tested for sound metal by the use of a magnet. Items which contained sound metal were subjected to electrolytic reduction in a bath of sodium carbonate solution in currents no greater than 5 volts for a period of 5 to 20 days. When all visible corrosion was removed, the artifacts were wire brushed and placed in a series of deionized water baths for the removal of chlorides. When the artifacts tested free of chlorides (at a level less than 0.1 ppm), they were dewatered in acetone

baths and a series of phosphoric (10% w/v) and tannic (20% w/v) acid solutions were applied. The artifacts were air dried for 24 hours and coated with a 10% solution of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

As previously discussed, the materials have been accepted for curation by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and have been cataloged using that institution's accessioning practices. Specimens were packed in plastic bags and boxed. All materials will be delivered to the curatorial facility at the completion of the conservation treatments.

Kitchen Artifact Group

The archaeological investigations produced 904 Kitchen Group artifacts. These include 218 European ceramics (24.1% of the group total); one colonoware ceramic (0.1% of the group total); 679 glass container fragments (75.1% of the group total); two tablewares (0.2% of the group total); and four kitchenwares (0.4% of the group total).

The ceramics include a variety of both eighteenth and nineteenth century ware. However, the only type with a mean ceramic date (MCD) typical of the eighteenth century is undecorated creamware. Creamware is recognized by an off-white (cream colored) paste and a distinctive yellowish lead glaze which exhibits a greenish color where thickly puddled (Brown 1982:15-16; Norman-Wilcox 1965:135). Twelve examples of undecorated creamware were recovered during excavations. Creamware has a mean ceramic date of 1791.

The nineteenth century specimens include 64 examples of pearlware, 39 examples of whiteware, one sherd of yellow ware, and one example of Canton porcelain. In addition, gray or brown salt glazed stonewares account for 16 specimens. Red earthenwares, which have a very long temporal range (see, for example, Lasansky 1979:6), account for an additional two specimens and include brown and black glazes. Undatable white porcelains account for 11 specimens and there were 74 unidentifiable burnt ceramics.

In addition to these ceramics, 101 specimens of ginger beer bottle fragments were recovered which are likely to be related to Civil

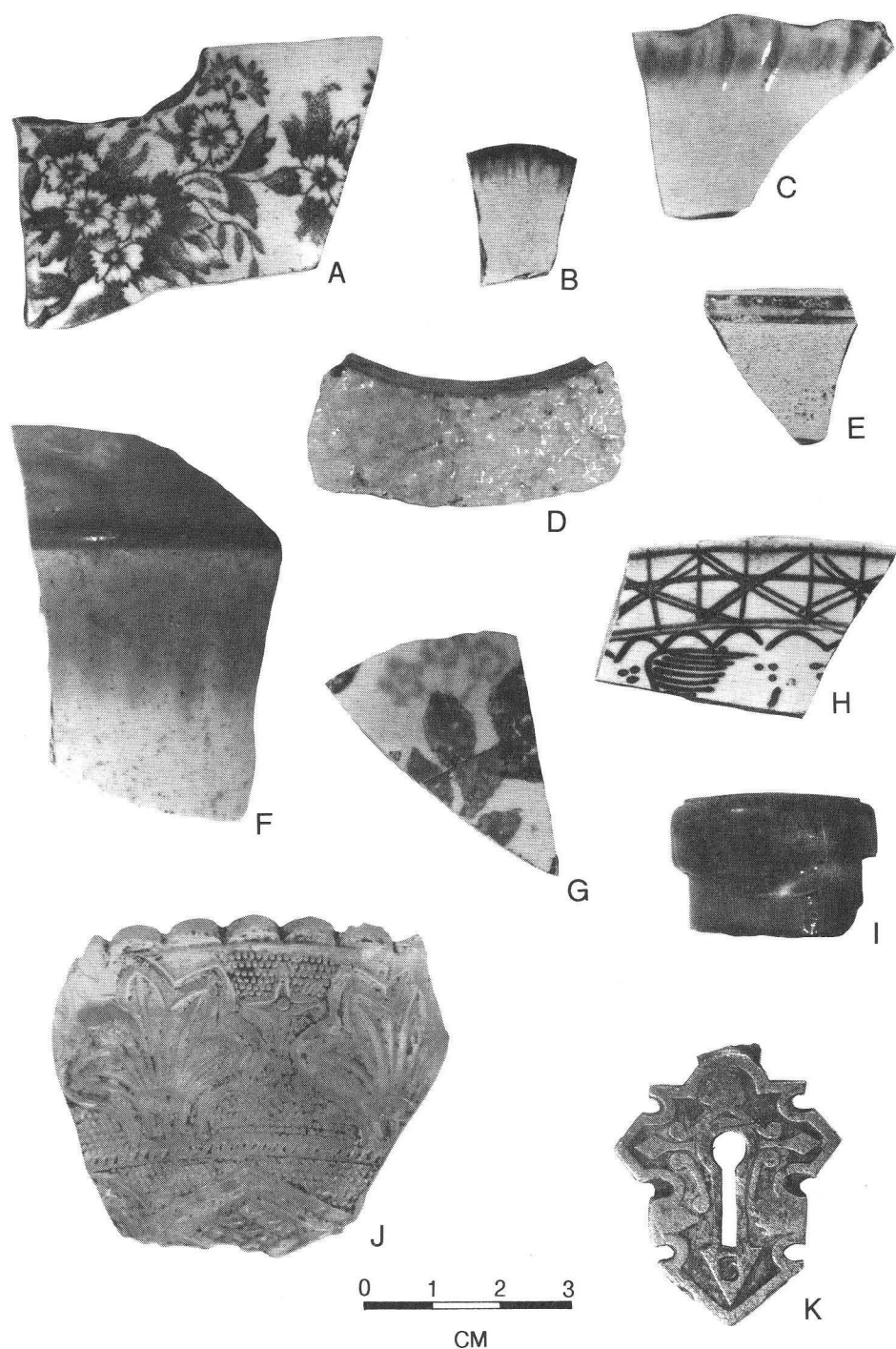


Figure 20. Artifacts from Rose Hill. A) green transfer printed whiteware; B) blue edged pearlware; C) green edged pearlware; D) molded creamware; E) overglazed hand painted pearlware; F) ginger beer bottle fragment; G) sponge decorated whiteware; H) blue hand painted pearlware; I) black bottle glass; J) clear glass molded dish; K) brass escutcheon.

War military activity at the site rather than to plantation deposits and are therefore calculated and discussed under the activities group.

Pearlware, characterized by a cream colored paste and a blue to white glaze, was perfected by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 (Noel Hume 1970:128; Price 1979; South 1977:212). The most common type at Rose Hill is undecorated (N=28) which has a mean ceramic date of 1805 (South 1977:212). Edged pearlware include 13 specimens (MCD=1805; South 1977:212), blue hand painted pearlware consist of 11 examples (MCD=1800; South 1977:212), blue transfer printed pearlwares include seven examples (MCD=1815; South 1977:212), and polychrome hand painted pearlware (MCD=1805; South 1977:212) consists of three specimens.

The difficulty distinguishing between whiteware and ironstone has been discussed by South (1974:247-248), who uses an "ironstone-whiteware" category, and Price (1979:11), who uses a "whiteware" category which includes ironstone. Both researchers point out that differentiating between whiteware and ironstone using vessel hardness (or degree of vitrification) is an uncertain or even invalid approach (cf. Worthy 1982). For the purposes of this study, whiteware will encompass both categories of ceramics. In general, however, there are very few examples of ceramics which might potentially be classified as "ironstone" at Rose Hill.

Undecorated whiteware include 28 specimens. Price notes that while whitewares "were probably introduced somewhat earlier [than decorated varieties], undecorated whiteware vessels were most common in the period following the Civil War" (Price 1979:22). It seems likely, therefore, that many of the fragments simply represent undecorated portions of decorated vessels.

Rather than using the broad category of "whiteware" for dating all specimens, regardless of decoration, we have chosen to use the dates offered by Bartovics (1981) and Orser et al. (1982). Plain whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1860 (South 1977:212). Other specimens include four sponge decorated examples (MCD=1853), three blue transfer printed specimens (MCD=1848), two

annular examples (MCD=1866), one non-blue transfer printed example (MCD=1851), and one green edged specimen (MCD=1828). No maker's marks were found.

Yellow ware, distinct from the yellow glazed earthenwares of the eighteenth century, is a simple kitchen and table ware with a buff or yellow paste and a clear glaze (Ramsay 1947:7). It occurs both plain and with bands of white, blue, and black decoration. One specimen was recovered from Rose Hill and the MCD is 1853 (Bartovics 1981).

Porcelains are fine-grained, highly vitrified, white bodied wares which are usually translucent. Only one specimen was recovered at Rose Hill which consisted of the deteriorated Chinese traded porcelain called "Canton" (Noel Hume 1970:262-262). South (1977:210) provides a mean ceramic date of 1815 and a date range of 1800 to 1830.

Only one type of stoneware was present at Rose Hill. This stoneware consisted of a variety of salt glazed stonewares (N=16). Salt glazing was introduced in England during the late 1600s, but all of the examples from Rose Hill appear to represent nineteenth century samples of probable industrial, wheel thrown pottery. The process and types of salt glazed pottery are described by Greer (1981:180-192). The texture of salt glazing may vary from a very fine salt texture to an extremely heavy salt texture with runs and agglutinations. Colors include pearl gray (N=9) and medium to dark brown (N=7).

In addition to these stonewares are examples of salt glazed ale bottles with cream bodies and a tan wash on the necks (N=101); also known as "ginger beer" bottles. Wilson notes that ale, a strong, fermented malt beverage, had a higher alcoholic content than beer and was able to be transported more easily (Wilson 1981:7). By 1805, the Scottish firm of William Younger was packaging its ale in salt glazed stoneware bottles and shipping them to the United States. Wilson also notes that few bottles bear the impression stamps of their manufacturers. South gives a manufacturing range of 1820 to 1900 for stoneware beer bottles, providing a mean ceramic date of 1860.

While briefly discussed here under the

kitchen category, the ginger beer bottle sherds will be calculated under the Activities Group, since it is believed that most, if not all, of them were deposited by Union troops during Sherman's march. Stoneware bottles are quite numerous at Civil War encampment sites (Legg and Smith 1989; Legg et al. 1991) and usually represent only a small minority on plantation sites where there was at least some military activity or even no military activity (see Adams and Trinkley 1991, Trinkley 1986).

The major types of pottery from Rose Hill are summarized by Table 2. Earthenwares are the most common, accounting for over 79% of the total collection. Stonewares, while uncommon, consist of a large percentage of the ceramics (12%) when compared to other sites in Beaufort County. For instance, at Stoney/Baynard main house, stonewares consisted of only 3.5% of the ceramics. At 38BU1289 on Stoney Creek, stonewares consisted of 4.7% (Kennedy and Roberts 1993). At the Cotton Hope slave row, stonewares consisted of 4.7% (Trinkley 1990). The freedmen's village at Mitchelville, however, contain a relatively large percentage of stonewares (19%).

Table 2.
Major Types of Pottery at Rose Hill

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Creamware | 12 | |
| Pearlware | 62 | |
| Whiteware | 39 | |
| Yellow ware | 1 | |
| Red ware | 2 | |
| Total earthenwares | 116 | 79.2% |
| Salt glazed | 16 | |
| Total stonewares | 16 | 11.9% |
| Canton | 1 | |
| White porcelain | 11 | |
| Total porcelain | 12 | 8.9% |

At all the sites mentioned above, porcelains are rare, ranging from 2.9% at the Stoney/Baynard main house to 0.8% at the Cotton Hope slave row. Rose Hill produced a percentage higher than these (8.9%), however, it is in very

sharp contrast to the high percentages exhibited at the wealthy Broom Hall plantation in Goose Creek where porcelain consisted of 42% of the ceramic collection.

It should be noted that of the 218 European ceramics, 74 were burnt (or 33.9%). This was quite probably caused by the burning of the Rose Hill house by Sherman's troops.

Only one example of colonoware pottery was recovered from Rose Hill. The most cogent discussion of these ware is provided by Garrow and Wheaton (1989), who suggest that the low-fired earthenwares were produced by black slaves for their own use. Pottery called River Burnished or Catawba is similar and was produced by Indians for sale or trade (see, also, Ferguson 1989). While there are a number of attributes separating the two wares thickness and surface treatment are of primary utility. The information on colonowares has recently been summarized and updated by Trinkley et al. (1995) and should be consulted for an overview.

Garrow and Wheaton (1989) note that colonoware pottery appears late in the seventeenth century, peaks in popularity (or at least abundance) during the eighteenth century, and appears to die out by about 1830. Research at the freedmen's village of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island, however, found evidence of colonoware occurring into the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Trinkley 1986). The one specimen from Rose Hill is typed as the slave made colonoware based on its thickness and the coarseness of the surface finish.

The next collection to be considered in the Kitchen Artifact Group is the container glass. A total of 679 fragments were recovered, 333 (49.0%) of which are an olive green color (appearing black in reflected light), 264 (38.9%) are aqua, 62 (9.1%)

are clear, 10 (1.5%) are manganese, five (0.7%) are milk glass, and five (0.7%) are brown.

The "black" glass fragments are typical of wine or ale bottles. Bottle fragments with thicker walls, gentle lines, and kick ups are attributed to champagne, wine, or brandies, while those with thinner walls, pronounced shoulders, and flat bases are characteristic of stout or ale. Examples of both are found at the site, although it is impossible to exclude the bottles' use for other purposes after the original contents were consumed.

The aqua glass consists of both panel and cylindrical vessels. The panel bottles probably contained proprietary or "patent" medicines. While these concoctions frequently contained a high percentage of alcohol, Wilson notes that it would be a mistake to assume these preparations were primarily consumed for their alcohol content. He notes that nineteenth century living conditions were such that there were a "plethora of fevers and aches" to which proprietary medicines were routinely applied (Wilson 1981:39). That these "medicines" were frequently used as intended is evidenced by Cramp (1911, 1921, 1936). The examples found at Rose Hill were not lettered, suggesting that they predate 1867 (Lorrain 1968:40).

Tablewares consisted of one clear glass tumbler base fragment and a fragment of an iron spoon bowl. Only four kitchenware items were recovered which consisted of four fragments of an iron kettle.

Architectural Artifact Group

Excavations at Rose Hill produced 817 Architectural Group artifacts. These remain include primarily nails (N=471 or 57.65% of the group). Other remains include 340 fragments of window glass (or 41.62% of the group), three door lock parts, and three pieces of construction hardware. Not included in the totals, but briefly discussed in this section are examples of brick as well as pebbles used for paving.

Two types of nails have been recovered from the Rose Hill main house — hand wrought (N=62 or 13.16% of recovered nails) and machine

cut (N=72 or 15.29% of recovered nails). The remainder are unidentifiable. The hand wrought specimens which range in size from 3d to 12d, date from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, with the peak popularity during the eighteenth century (Nelson 1968). The shanks are rectangular in cross-section and both round "rose head" and "T head" examples are found. While these two head patterns did serve different functions, it seems likely that they were used interchangeably at Rose Hill.

"Modern" machine cut nails account for a slight majority of the identifiable collections with sizes ranging from 4d to 16d. These nails were first manufactured in the late 1830s and have uniform heads and shanks with burrs on the edges (Nelson 1968:7; Priess 1971:33-34).

Because different size nails served different self-limiting functions, it is possible to use the relative frequencies of nail sizes to indicate building construction details. Although only a total of 95 whole nails were recovered from Rose Hill, Table 3 provides a break down of sizes in relation to their function.

The collection of nails show that the

Table 3.
Intact nails from the Rose Hill main house

| Function | # | % |
|------------------------|----|-------|
| small timber, shingles | | |
| 2-5d | 26 | 27.66 |
| sheathing, siding | | |
| 6d-8d | 44 | 46.81 |
| framing 9d-12d | 22 | 23.40 |
| heavy framing 16d-60d | 2 | 2.13 |

majority were sheathing or siding nails. There are relatively few small nails, suggesting a lack of architectural detailing. Since over 46% of identifiable nails were wrought, it is likely that the house was built in the eighteenth century when pegging was used for heavy framing. This may account for the relatively few large nails.

Previous work in the region (see, for example, Michie 1987; Trinkley 1986) has attempted to use window glass thickness to determine the mean construction dates. The major shortcoming of this technique is that the regression formulae have a number of correction factors (for a detailed discussion see Adams 1980 and Orser et al. 1982). Studies by Jones and Sullivan (1985) have cast doubt on the validity of this dating technique. They comment that, "the very nature of window glass suggests that one should take great pains to avoid using it for dating except under special circumstances" (Jones and Sullivan 1985:172). Based on this advice and the generally poor results obtained in previous studies, no effort has been made to date the recovered window glass from Rose Hill.

Construction hardware consists of two "H" hinge fragments and one pintle. H and HL hinges were manufactured as early as the late seventeenth century. These early ones had ground surfaces, beveled edges, and the nail holes were staggered. The H hinge fragments at Rose Hill appear to be of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century manufacture. The surfaces are untreated and the nail holes are aligned and less numerous (see Streeter 1983:6). By about 1815 the H and HL hinges were driven out of use by the cast iron butt hinge (Streeter 1973:47-49). The lack of cast iron butt hinges at Rose Hill is consistent with the late eighteenth century construction date, with perhaps no large scale repairs being made after 1815.

Door lock parts include a door handle fragment, one brass lock escutcheon (see Figure 18), and a rim lock. Very little is known about when the American lock industry took shape, but at least by the early part of the nineteenth century it was well established (Streeter 1973:9). The rim lock from Rose Hill contained a latch operated by the doorknob and a deadbolt operated by a key. The long axis of the lock box is horizontal, with the latch above the deadbolt. No reference to this style of rim lock has been identified.

Structural or fired brick measured $9\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Other "architectural" stone consisted of minor amounts of small, smooth white pebble which may have been used for paving. Since the surrounding ground is not particularly well

drained, the pebbles may have been used to provide a walking surface, keeping shoes from getting too muddy before entering the house. Although a different material, oyster shell paths or walkways have been found in front of the house slaves quarters at Stoney/Baynard plantation. This walkway probably functioned similarly. In addition, two fired mud dauber's nests were recovered in the excavations. These items were not added in to architectural artifact counts since South's pattern analysis does not include items such as masonry or paving.

Other Artifact Groups

No Furniture Group items were recovered in the excavations at Rose Hill. The lack of furniture items could be attributed to a number of circumstances. For instance, the sample size may have been too small to recover them or the house contained only a few pieces of furniture. Given the size of the house, this seems reasonable. It is also possible that the owner removed all the furniture before Sherman's troops arrive.

Arms artifacts include three lead shot (8.7, 8.6, and 8.4 mm in size). All three are relatively large buckshot and were probably used in buckshot cartridges.

Clothing artifacts consisted of two iron suspender buttons which were in very poor condition.

No personal artifacts were recovered in excavations. At many plantation sites, these items are relatively rare and are particularly so, if the plantation's owner spent most of his time at his townhouse or another one of his plantation holdings.

Tobacco related artifacts include three kaolin pipe bowl fragments. None contained decorations or maker's marks. The sparsity of tobacco related artifacts is surprising since over 7% of the artifacts at Stoney Creek were pipe parts.

Activities artifacts include tools, storage items, miscellaneous hardware, military related items, and other artifacts. Tools consisted of fragments of a file, hoe, and plow. Storage items were entirely strap metal fragments which may

have been barrel bands. Miscellaneous hardware includes a piece of wire, a fragment of a threaded bolt, and seven wood screws. Other artifacts include 21 pieces of unidentifiable iron, one piece of unidentifiable brass, and one iron ring.

Included in the activities group are military items. The only artifact type to be considered under this group are the 101 fragments of ginger beer bottles which were briefly mentioned during the discussion of kitchen related artifacts. While some may wish to include these in with kitchen artifacts, it is quite probable that most of these were deposited when Rose Hill was destroyed by Union troops under General William T. Sherman.

Ginger beer bottle fragments are numerous at Civil War encampment sites (see Legg and Smith 1989; Legg et al. 1991) and make up most all of the ceramic collection. For instance at 38CH164 on Folly Island, of the 206 ceramic sherds, 205 belonged to stoneware bottles, with only one whiteware sherd recovered. Of course, this site represents a military occupation rather than a domestic occupation, but it at least illustrates the prominence of stoneware bottles at Civil War military sites.

Domestic sites where Civil War occupation has been documented include Stoney/Baynard Plantation (Adams et al. 1995), Mitchelville (Trinkley 1986), and Drayton's Plantation (Trinkley 1989), all located on Hilton Head Island. None of these sites were destroyed by the Union, rather they were used by the military during the occupation of Hilton Head and some were part of the Port Royal experiment. Interestingly, although the military was present at these sites, they produced few ginger beer bottle fragments, when compared to Rose Hill (Table 4).

It is likely that since the military occupied these areas for so long (1861-1865) that regular policing was performed, reducing the amount of garbage left behind. At Rose Hill, since the plantation was destroyed by Union troops it is reasonable that they left behind a large quantity of ginger beer bottles when they trashed and burned the house.

A similar situation occurred at Shoolbred Plantation on Kiawah Island (Trinkley 1993a),

where both the Confederate and Union troops had a hand in the destruction and ransacking of the main house. Here, nearly 80% of the ceramics consisted of ginger beer (see Table 4).

As a result, the presence of large

Table 4.
Percentage of Ginger Beer
at Various Hilton Head Plantations
and Rose Hill

| Plantation | % of ceramic collections represented by ginger beer |
|----------------|--|
| Rose Hill | 30.4% |
| Mitchelville | 0.8% |
| Drayton's | 7.8% |
| Stoney/Baynard | 0.1% |
| Shoolbred | 77.0% |

quantities of ginger beer bottle fragments at plantation sites are a good indication of destructive efforts by Civil War military forces rather than merely the presence of the military.

Dating, Pattern, and Status

There was a sufficient quantity of datable ceramics to warrant application of South's (1977:217-218) mean ceramic dating formula. The Rose Hill main house provided a mean ceramic date of 1817 (Table 5).

To aid in the determination of the occupation span at Rose Hill, a technique employed by Bartovics (1981) is used. Bartovics advocates the calculation of probability distributions for ceramic types within an assemblage. Using this technique an approximation of the probability of a ceramic type contribution to the site's occupation is derived. This formula is expressed:

$$P_j/yr. = \frac{f_j}{F \times D_j} \quad \text{where } P_j = \text{probability contribution}$$

$$f_j = \text{number of sherds in type } j$$

$$F = \text{number of sherds in sample}$$

$$D_j = \text{duration in range of years}$$

Figure 21 presents the mean ceramic date

Table 5.
Mean Ceramic Date for the Rose Hill main house

| Ceramic | Mean Date (xi) | (fi) | fi x xi |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------|---------|
| Canton porcelain | 1815 | 1 | 1815 |
| Creamware, undecorated | 1791 | 12 | 21492 |
| Pearlware, poly hand painted | 1805 | 3 | 5415 |
| blue hand painted | 1800 | 11 | 19800 |
| blue transfer printed | 1818 | 7 | 12726 |
| edged | 1805 | 13 | 23465 |
| undecorated | 1805 | 28 | 50540 |
| Whiteware, edged | 1845 | 1 | 1845 |
| transfer printed | 1842 | 4 | 7368 |
| annular | 1847 | 2 | 3694 |
| sponge | 1842 | 4 | 7368 |
| undecorated | 1842 | 28 | 51576 |
| Yellow ware | 1853 | 1 | 1853 |
| Total | | 115 | 208957 |

$$\text{MCD} = 208957 \div 115 = 1817.0$$

(MCD) along with ceramic contribution probability to the site's occupation. It should be noted that the ending date for ceramics that continued to be manufactured after 1865 has been changed to 1865 since we believe that the main house was destroyed at that time.

This data provides some interesting information. The excavations provide a mean ceramic date of 1817 with a span of occupation from about 1780 to 1865. There is a considerable drop in the contribution of ceramics about 1830. The span of 1780 to 1865 provided by Bartovics (1981) method yields a median date of 1822.5, approximately five years later than the mean ceramic date. There were no ceramics early enough at this site to indicate that this was the house occupied by Alexander Garden in the 1750s. It is possible that this early house was destroyed by the British when they burned Sheldon Church. Clearly, that house is located elsewhere, perhaps closer to the edge of the rice fields.

Up to this point we have used South's artifact groups and classes as simply a convenient and logical means of ordering data, clearly recognizing that other methods are available (e.g., Sprague 1981). In this section we will use these functional categories for an "artifact pattern analysis" developed by South (1977:25). The recognition of patterns in historical archaeology is not an end in itself, but rather should be one of a series of techniques useful for comparing different sites with the ultimate goal of distinguishing cultural processes at work in the archaeological record (South 1988).

There can be no denying that the technique has problems (see, for example, Joseph 1989), some of which are very serious, but no more effective technique than South's has been proposed. While a number of factors influence the construction of the pattern, Joseph states:

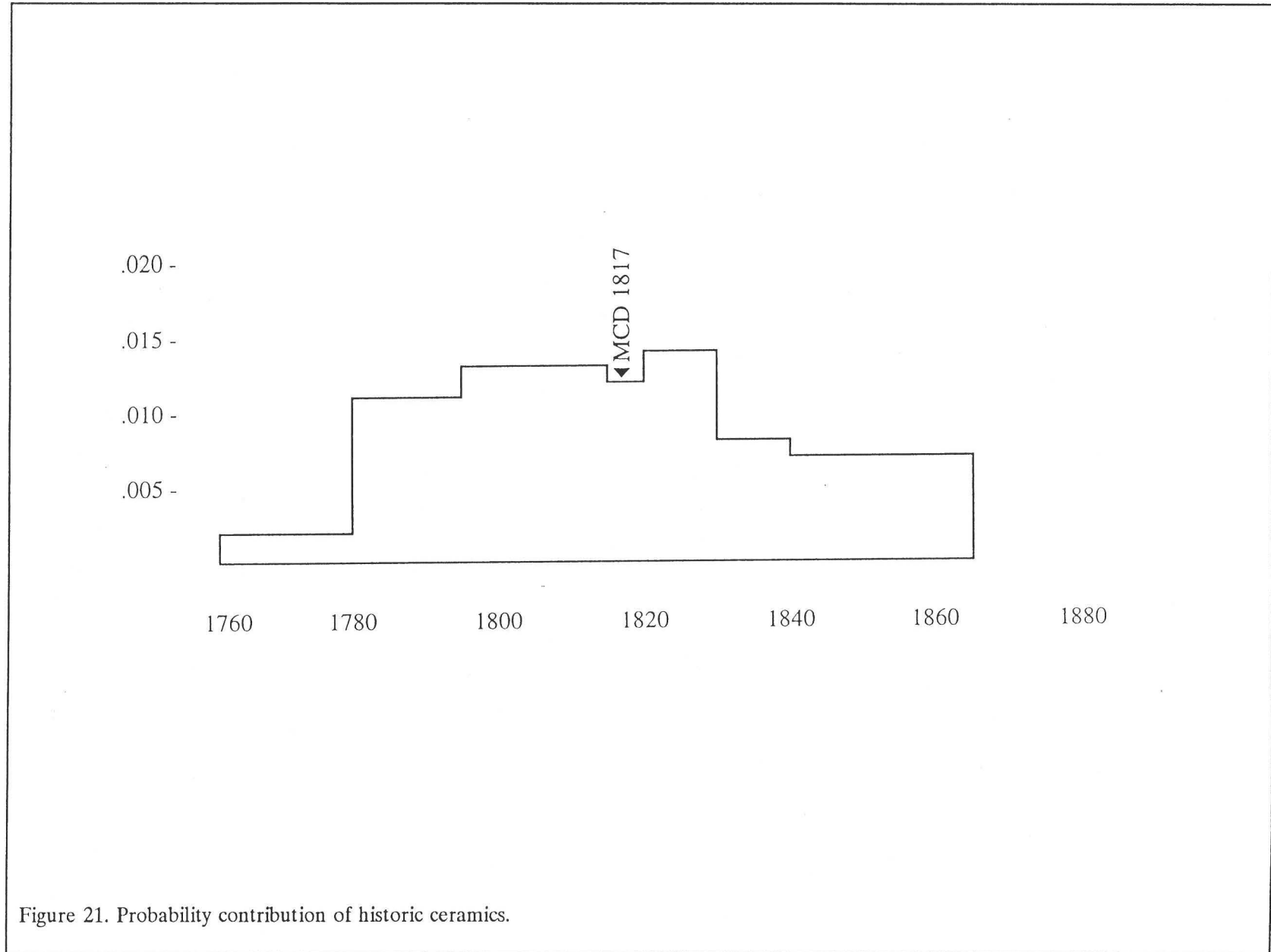


Figure 21. Probability contribution of historic ceramics.

[w]hatever its flaws, the value of artifact patterning lies in the fact that it is a universally recognized method for organizing large collections of artifactual data in a manner which can be easily understood and which can be used for comparative purposes (Joseph 1989:65).

Even at this level of a fairly simple, heuristic device, pattern analysis have revealed five, and possibly seven, "archaeological signatures" — the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b; Jackson 1986:75-76; South 1977), the Revised Frontier Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b; South 1977), the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b; Wheaton et al. 1983), the Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern (Singleton 1980; Zierden and Calhoun 1983), and the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b), as well as the less developed and tested Tenant/Yeoman Artifact Pattern (Drucker et al. 1984) and the Washington Civic Center Pattern (Garrow 1982b) which Cheek et al. (1983:90) suggest might be better termed a "Nineteenth Century White Urban Pattern." Several of these patterns are summarized in Table 6. A careful inspection of these patterns surprisingly reveals no overlap in the major categories of Kitchen and Architecture, which suggests that these two categories are particularly sensitive indicators of either site function (including intra-site functional differences) or "cultural differences" (see Cheek et al. 1983:90; Garrow 1982a:4; Joseph 1989:60; South 1977:146-154).

Table 7 presents the artifact pattern for the main house. A comparison of Tables 6 and 7 reveal that there is no real parallel to the pattern produced by the Rose Hill main house. Clearly, the activities group is inflated due to the military activity at the site. If this group is ignored and only the Kitchen and Architecture groups are examined, Rose Hill falls within the partially reconstructed range for Drucker et al.'s (1984) "Piedmont Tenant/ Yeoman Artifact Pattern". It should be noted that tenant farm sites generally produce a much higher kitchen percentage. For instance, tenant sites which were subsurface tested at the Roche Carolina tract in Florence produced

percentages ranging from 67.2% to 88.4% for the Kitchen Group and 8.6% to 25.5% for the Architecture Group.

In contrast, yeoman farmer sites such as the Finch farm site produced a kitchen percentage of 58.8% and an architecture percentage of 33.1% (Joseph et al. 1991) which is much closer to the data provided by Drucker et al. (1984). Although status will be discussed later, the assemblage reflected a low status occupation which is probably more in keeping with that of a yeoman farmer. Interestingly, the artifact pattern produced by the assemblage at 38BU1289 in Prince William's parish produced an almost identical proportion of Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts. Kitchen related items accounted for 47.4% of the assemblage, while architectural items accounted for 44.8% (Kennedy and Roberts 1993).

While the ceramics collection was small, an examination of the percentage of decorative motifs in combination with the types of other artifacts retrieved, should provide some meaningful information either about the wealth of the owner or the importance of the Rose Hill holding to the owner in terms of the amount of time the planter's family spent there.

John Solomon Otto (1984:64-67) found that at Cannon's Point the slaves tended to use considerably more banded, edged, and hand painted wares than the plantation owner, who tended to use transfer printed wares. The overseer appears to have been intermediate on this scale, although the proportions of decorative motifs were generally more similar to the slaves than the owner. Part of the explanation, of course, involves the less expensive cost of annular, edged, and undecorated wares compared to the transfer printed wares. While transfer printed specimens were present in the slave assemblage at Cannon's Point, they represent a variety of patterns and Otto (1984:66) suggests that either the planter purchased mixed lots of ceramics for slave use, or the slaves themselves occasionally made such purchases. An additional, often advanced, explanation, involves the use by slaves of discarded ceramics from the main house.

Table 8 reveals that the vast majority of ceramics were undecorated. However, it should be

Table 6.
Various Artifact Patterns

| Artifact Group | Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern ^a | Revised Frontier Artifact Pattern ^a | Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern ^a | Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern ^b | Piedmont Tenant/ Yeoman Artifact Pattern ^c |
|----------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Kitchen | 51.8 - 65.0% | 35.5 - 43.8% | 70.9 - 84.2% | 20.0 - 25.0% | 45.6% (40.0 - 61.2%) |
| Architectural | 25.2 - 31.4% | 41.6 - 43.0% | 11.8 - 24.8% | 67.9 - 73.2% | 50.0% (35.8 - 56.3%) |
| Furniture | 0.2 - 0.6% | 0.1 - 1.3% | 0.1% | 0.0 - 0.1% | 0.4% |
| Arms | 0.1 - 0.3% | 1.4 - 8.9% | 0.1 - 0.3% | 0.0 - 0.2% | - |
| Clothing | 0.6 - 5.4% | 0.3 - 1.6% | 0.3 - 0.8% | 0.3 - 1.7% | 1.8% |
| Personal | 0.2 - 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1 - 0.2% | 0.4% |
| Tobacco | 1.9 - 13.9% | 1.3 - 14.0% | 2.4 - 5.4% | 0.3 - 9.7% | - |
| Activities | 0.9 - 1.7% | 0.5 - 5.4% | 0.2 - 0.9% | 0.2 - 0.4% | 1.8% |

Sources:

^aGarrow 1992

^b Singleton 1980

^c Drucker et al. 1984:5-47 (no range was provided, but has been partially reconstructed for the Kitchen and Architecture Groups)

Table 7.
Artifact Pattern for the Rose Hill main house

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Kitchen Group | | |
| Ceramics | 243 | |
| Colono ceramics | 1 | |
| Glass | 679 | |
| Tableware | 2 | |
| Kitchenware | 4 | |
| Total | 929 | 48.87% |
| Architectural Group | | |
| Window glass | 340 | |
| Door Lock Parts | 3 | |
| Construction Hdwr. | 3 | |
| Cut nails | 47 | |
| Cut nail frags. | 25 | |
| Wrought nails | 48 | |
| Wrought nail frags. 1 | 4 | |
| UID nail frags. | 337 | |
| Total | 817 | 42.98% |
| Furniture Group | 0 | 0.0% |
| Arms Group | | |
| Lead shot | 3 | 0.16% |
| Tobacco Group | | |
| Pipe stems, 7/64 | 3 | 0.16% |
| Clothing Group | | |
| Other clothing | 2 | 0.10% |
| Personal Group | 0 | 0.0% |
| Activities Group | | |
| Tools | 3 | |
| Storage items | 8 | |
| Misc. hdwr. | 9 | |
| Other | 26 | |
| Military | 101 | |
| Total | 147 | 7.7% |
| Total Artifacts | 1901 | |

remembered that some of these undecorated wares are undecorated portions of decorated vessels. In addition, during the eighteenth century, undecorated creamwares were considered to be high status ceramics. If examining only those ceramics with decoration, edged wares, hand painted wares, and transfer printed wares are all nearly equally represented, with annular and sponge decorated ware being in the minority. By comparing these percentages to other plantation main houses in the Beaufort area, one can see that the wares from Rose Hill would be considered by Otto (1984) to be low status. At the Stoney/Baynard Plantation on Hilton Head Island (which was operated by an absentee owner) the assemblage is dominated by transfer printed wares (Adams and Trinkley 1991:77). At 38BU1289, in Prince Williams parish, the ceramic assemblage was similar to that found at Rose Hill. Undecorated wares consisted of over 72% of the assemblage. It should be noted that a large quantity of these ceramics are undecorated creamwares, which are high status. At Rose Hill, undecorated creamwares consisted of about 30% of the assemblage whereas over 84% of the undecorated wares were creamware at 38BU1289. The highest percentages of decorated wares were hand painted (15.0%) and transfer printed (7.4%), while minority wares were annular (1.7%), mocha (0.08%), and edged (3.4%). Little is known about the situation at 38BU1289 in terms of whether the owner was present full time or only occasionally (Kennedy and Roberts 1993). Nonetheless, the two

Table 8.
Ceramic Decorative Motifs from Rose Hill

| Type | # | % |
|------------------|-----|-------|
| Undecorated | 68 | 60.2 |
| Annular | 2 | 1.8 |
| Sponged | 4 | 3.5 |
| Edged | 14 | 12.4 |
| Hand Painted | 14 | 12.4 |
| Transfer Printed | 11 | 9.7 |
| Total | 113 | 100.0 |

Prince Williams parish plantations appear to be similar in terms of status or, at least, displayed wealth. Table 9 provides comparative data for Beaufort area main houses and slave settlements.

Summary

The archaeological investigations at the Rose Hill main house (38BU1291) revealed evidence of a very small plantation house measuring 24 by 28 feet with a gabled end chimney and a front porch. It is likely that the house had a simple two room floorplan with the larger room (24 x 18 feet) containing the fireplace. It is possible that the second room was divided into two small room measuring 10 x 12 feet each. It is also possible that the house contained a loft which would provide additional sleeping space for the children of the family.

The house is located on one of the smaller islands of moderately well to well drained soil on the tract. It seems likely that the larger areas were reserved for upland crops. In addition, the plot was easily accessible to Union Road since the large knoll raised the avenue above the surrounding swampy areas.

Since the tract contained so much poorly drained soil and so many wetlands, it is likely that mud was a problem and that small pebbles were used to pave walkways or entrances.

Using Bartovics (1981) probability contribution calculations, the house appears to have been initially occupied sometime around 1780, with a peak in use between 1800 and 1830.

At that point, the probability drops considerably, which may correlate with the change in ownership from the Ulmers to the Cuthberts.

Artifacts at the main house are consistent with a middling status occupation where the bulk of decorated ceramics consist of edged, handpainted, and transfer printed wares. The artifact pattern falls within the partially reconstructed range for the tenant/yeoman pattern provided by Drucker et al. (1984). Both the ceramic decoration percentages and the artifact pattern are very similar to those produced by 38BU1289 located on Stoney Creek in Prince Williams parish. In addition, the square footage (672 feet) is somewhat smaller than the 1000 square feet at 38BU1289. However, the Rose Hill house may have had a loft which would increase the living space, perhaps doubling it. Also, the house at 38BU1289 had a central hall which may have been an open dogtrot. If it were a dogtrot, then the square footage of indoor living space is reduced to 770 square feet.

One of the major differences between the two houses might be a visual *perception* of space. The house at 38BU1289 is 50 feet long and 20 feet deep with a central hall dividing the two rooms. The house at Rose Hill is only 28 feet long and about four feet deeper than the house at 38BU1289. Of course, the larger house at 38BU1289 would provide an appearance of wealth, although in reality it was not much different in size than the house at Rose Hill. Perhaps the house at 38BU1289 was more visible to the road than Rose Hill.

One interesting aspect of the Rose Hill assemblage is the amount of burnt artifacts and the amount of ginger beer bottle fragments; both providing some evidence for the destruction of the plantation by Union forces in 1865. Ginger beer bottles account for over 30% of the ceramic assemblage and were probably deposited during vandalism and burning of the house. While we argue that the ginger beer is military related, there were no other Civil War military artifacts such as uniform buttons or minie balls. This is consistent with a quick visitation by Union troops through the vandalism and burning of Rose Hill plantation. Apparently, the troops were not there long enough

Table 9.
Decorative motifs from various plantation contexts

| Site | Type | Undec. | Annular | Mocha | Sponged | Edged | Hand Pt. | Transfer | Prt. | MCD |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------|----------|------|--------|
| Rose Hill | Main house | 60.2% | 1.8% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 12.4% | 12.4% | 9.7% | | 1817.0 |
| 38BU1289 | Main house | 72.3% | 1.7% | 0.08% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 15.0% | 7.8% | | 1791.8 |
| Stoney/Baynard | Main house | 30.9% | 5.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.9% | 2.9% | 54.5% | | 1815.8 |
| Stoney/Baynard | Planter's kitchen | 37.7% | 15.2% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 9.7% | 5.9% | 30.8% | | 1830.8 |
| Stoney/Baynard | House slaves | 64.4 | 9.4% | 1.9% | 0.0% | 9.5% | 7.5% | 9.5% | | 1810.8 |
| Cotton Hope, Structure 1 | Specialized slaves | 39.1% | 10.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 20.7% | 15.0% | 14.9% | | 1841.0 |
| Cotton Hope, Structure 6 | Specialized slaves | 56.3% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 6.3% | 3.1% | 18.6% | | 1797.9 |
| Haig Point | Field slaves | 28.9% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 22.1% | 13.2% | 15.8% | | 1838.5 |
| River Club | Field slaves | 51.5% | 9.3% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 15.5% | 7.6% | 13.6% | | 1802.3 |
| Spring Island | Field slaves | 56.6% | 20.4% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 10.4% | 6.9% | 5.1% | | 1819.4 |

to deposit anything else.

In conclusion, the two houses discussed here (38BU1289 and Rose Hill) for Prince Williams parish may be typical for the parish since they are both so similar in terms of the types of artifacts present and in artifact pattern, as well as small house size.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ROSE HILL SLAVE ROW (38BU1599)

Strategy and Methods

Based on the location of the slave row indicated on the 1797 plat of Rose Hill, Mr. Morrison arranged for a bush hog to cut several paths perpendicular to the oak alleé. This allowed us to more efficiently examine the area believed to contain the slave row.

Four transects were cut into the area which were shovel tested at 25 foot intervals (see Figure 4). In addition, a transect was placed just west of the road leading to the graveyard in order to better define the northern boundary.

Transect 1 was located about 100 feet west of the Y-intersection near the main house site; Transect 2 was located about 150 feet west of Transect 1; Transect 3 was located about 175 feet west of Transect 2; Transect 4 was located about 500 feet west of Transect 3; and Transect 5 was located 100 feet east of Transect 1 and roughly followed the cemetery road (Figure 4). Of these, only Transect 4 contained no archaeological remains. In the remaining four transects where the site was identified, a total of 46 shovel tests were excavated with nine (or 19.6%) yielding artifacts.

The typical soil profile consisted of brown sandy loam overlying tan subsoil. Topsoil ranged from 0.4 to 0.9 feet in depth. These shovel tests indicated that the site measures approximately 600 feet east-west by 300 feet north-south in size.

Artifacts

The shovel tests excavated at 38BU1591 yielded a small number (N=19) of artifacts. However, they allowed us to generally determine the site's period of occupation.

These artifacts consist of one undecorated creamware ceramic, two undecorated pearlwares, two undecorated whiteware ceramics, one brown

salt glazed stoneware fragment, three fragments of black glass, five unidentifiable nails, one strap hinge fragment, and one lead bullet.

The only datable artifacts from the site are the historic ceramics. It seems doubtful that the slave settlement was abandoned after Sherman's troops burned the main house since the settlement was not damaged and since the slaves probably had no where else to go. Therefore, the ceramics with a manufacturing range after 1865 will be considered unaltered (ceramics from the main house were all assigned an ending date of no later than 1865). These ceramics provided a mean ceramic date of 1824.4 (Table 10) which is relatively close to the date provided by the main house assemblage. It is likely that this slave row was constructed about the same time of the main house (38BU1591) given the ceramics present. The eighteenth century slave row was probably located much closer to the rice fields and may account for the additional structures needed to house the 126 slaves listed in the 1820 census. When cotton became an important staple crop around the turn of the century, it is possible that 38BU1599 was built as a second slave row oriented primarily towards housing slaves who were tending the new cotton fields.

Since only 19 artifacts were recovered during the survey, no attempt will be made to perform an artifact pattern analysis. However, the presence of a number of nails in the collection suggests that the pattern of a larger collection would not fall into the range of the Carolina Slave Pattern (Wheaton et al. 1983), but rather the Georgia Slave Pattern (Singleton 1980) (see Table 6). This is not surprising since many Hilton Head Island slave settlements also produce percentages which fall within the Georgia Slave Pattern. While some (Trinkley 1993b) have argued that the difference between the Georgia Slave Pattern and the Carolina Slave Pattern has to do with the differing economies of Sea Island cotton and rice,

| Table 10. Mean Ceramic Date from the Rose Hill slave row | | | |
|---|------|------|---------|
| Ceramics | (xi) | (fi) | fi x xi |
| Creamware, undecorated | 1791 | 1 | 1791 |
| Pearlware, undecorated | 1805 | 2 | 3610 |
| Whiteware, undecorated | 1860 | 2 | 3720 |
| Total | | 5 | 9121 |
| MCD = $9121 \div 5 = 1824.2$ | | | |

there may be other factors (such as access to goods) which may affect patterns as well (see also, Joseph 1989). Since many Beaufort County

mainland plantations were involved in both rice and cotton, additional research should provide better clues as to what exactly causes these two artifact patterns.

Summary

The Rose Hill slave settlement (38BU1599) was found by shovel testing in the area indicated by the 1797 plat. Artifacts from the shovel tests suggest that the slave row was likely initially occupied about the same time that the main house was built — circa 1780.

The recovery of several architectural artifacts suggests that the slave settlement may produce a Georgia Slave Pattern (Singleton 1980) if a larger collection is made, either through testing or excavation.

THE ULMER OR ROSE HILL GRAVEYARD (38BU1592)

As previously mentioned, this graveyard is situated about 350 feet northwest of the main house complex. The current study incorporated detailed topographic mapping of the site, recordation of the stones, and conservation treatment of the stones (copies of the conservation record, and photographs of the stone before and after treatment, are included as an appendix to this study).

The portion of the graveyard which incorporates Stones 6 through 8 was first illustrated by Todd and Hutson (1935:174). At that time Stone 6, which is today broken and laying face up on the ground, was standing, although leaning by about 20°. They also provided brief details on the inscriptions, which proved invaluable in assisting the current recordation project. Although the stones have not suffered any apparent vandalism, the inscriptions are considerably more worn than in 1935, undoubtedly the result of increased pollution, even in this seemingly remote section of Beaufort County.

Physical Layout and Organization

The graveyard is one of the most unusual we have ever encountered, largely because it is surrounded, or encompassed, by a dike and ditch (Figures 22 and 23). This earthwork is oriented N36°E, while the primary row of stones within are oriented N16°E. This difference suggests that the earthwork may be a later addition to the original layout. The enclosed space measures about 35 feet northwest by southeast and 40 feet northeast by southwest. The dike is raised a maximum of about 2 feet above the surrounding ground level and the associated ditch has been excavated to a maximum depth of about 1.5 feet to the outside of the dike. There is what appears to be an "entrance" to the cemetery on its southern exposure where a "ramp" about 10 feet in width occurs over the ditch and through the dike (see Figure 23).

Since we had never seen a similar feature we consulted with Ms. Lynette Strangstad, of Stone Faces in Charleston, South Carolina, a preeminent stone conservator and graveyard preservationist. In spite of her extensive work throughout the region she had never encountered any similar enclosure. She referred us to Ms. Sharyn Thompson, director of The Center for Historic Cemeteries Preservation in Tallahassee, Florida. Ms. Thompson, who also has extensive experience throughout the Southeast, had also never encountered a cemetery enclosed by a ditch or dike system.

We at first thought the feature may have been added to keep out flooding, which must certainly have occasionally occurred in this area. However, the open entrance would largely defeat any such function. Likewise, the relatively low walls would be unlikely to exclude any significant storm surge. Stuck (1980:176) observes that the Wahee soils, on which the graveyard is situated, are rarely flooded. We also considered the possibility that the earthen wall was the foundation for a wooden or metal fence. It has been our experience that even when metal fences were totally removed (usually for scrap or by vandals) there are always fragments. Consequently, we examined the entire cemetery using a metal detector. No readings were encountered on the dike or in the associated exterior ditch. The absence of even nails would also preclude a wooden fence.

It seems more likely that the earthwork was added because of problems associated with the very poorly drained Wahee soils. Stuck (1980:176) does note that the soils have a seasonal high water table within a foot of the ground surface. The ditch, excavated to about 1.5 below the ground surface (and originally, before gradual filling, deeper), would have served to reduce the groundwater level in the graveyard. The associated dike may simply have been a convenient place in which to dispose of the soil. Lowering the ground water was probably related to a cultural concern



Figure 22. View of embankment at the graveyard.

with placing coffins (especially unsealed wood coffins) in wet soils or shafts with standing water.

The difference in the orientation of the enclosure and the graves suggests that the ditch and dike were constructed after the cemetery was begun, perhaps only when the problem with the soils was realized. This is also supported by the slope erosion in the southwest corner which is beginning to cover one of the stones, originally placed in 1822. Nevertheless, the enclosure is of some antiquity, given the very large live oak found in the southwest corner, thought to be at least 150 years old. This would suggest that the enclosure was constructed sometime between 1822 and 1845.

There are eight marked graves in the graveyard, which have been numbered in this study from the west to the east and south to the north (see Figure 23). Graves 2 through 8 are in order of interment, from 1808 through 1836. Grave 1, which began a new line to the west, dates from 1822, an intermediate period for the cemetery. The terminal date of 1836 may correspond with the conveyance of the property from the Ulmer family to the Cuthberts.

The following are detailed inscriptions for the various graves. They are based on actual transcriptions of the stones. Where individual words were too eroded for transcription we relied on the Todd and Hutson account.

Stone 1

*Sacred to the Memory
of
SARAH MARGARET
Daughter of
Paul & Maria Ulmer
Who departed
this life the 15th July 1822
Aged twelve months and
12 days*

Stone 2

*In
Memory of
JOHN BARTON
ULMER
Who died the 21st of
August 1808
Aged 7 years & 11
months*

Stone 3
In
Memory of
ELIZABETH ULMER
Who died July 2
1810 Aged 7 years
& 3 months

Stone 4a (Headstone)
In
Memory of
ELIZABETH BARTON
ULMER
who departed this life
on the 14th day of November
1817
aged 3 years & 5 months

Stone 4b (Footstone)
EBU
1817

Stone 5
SACRED
to the
memory of
Capt. JOHN ULMER
who departed this life
on the 27th of June
1820
aged 46 years 7 months
and 11 days

Stone 6
SACRED
to the
memory of
Mrs. ELIZABETH ULMER
who departed this life
on the 20th January
1833
51 years 10 months &
10 days

Stone 7a (Headstone)
By
the side of his
GrandMother
Lies William M
the babe of
Isaac B. & Mary Ann Ulmer
whose spirit departed from them

on the 16th August 1833
aged 4 months & 18 days

*Rest thou dear infant in the tomb
Thy Saviours calls thee there to rest
The grave shall freely give thee room
The grave the passage of the blest
Rest thou dear babe secure from harm
They Savior summoned thee away
And He by his Almighty Arm
Shall raise thee to eternal days*

T. Walker

Stone 7b (Footstone)
WMU
1833

Stone 8a (Headstone)
SACRED
To the Memory
of
Mrs. MARY ANN MABLA
Wife of
Col. I.B. Ulmer
who departed this life
on the 8th of January 1836
Aged 32 years 9 months
and 8 days

Stone 8b (Footstone)
MAMU
1836

The primary line of stones includes those of John Ulmer and his wife, Elizabeth Barton, their children who never reached maturity, the wife of one of their children, and one of their grandchildren (from the marriage of Isaac B. Ulmer. The one stone beginning a new line is that of a grandchild from the marriage of Paul Ulmer. Without considerably more genealogical research it would be inappropriate to speculate on why this one stone is placed out of apparent chronological order in a new line.

The stones are all of white marble and only one revealed the name of a stonecutter — T. Walker. Thomas Walker was a Charleston, South

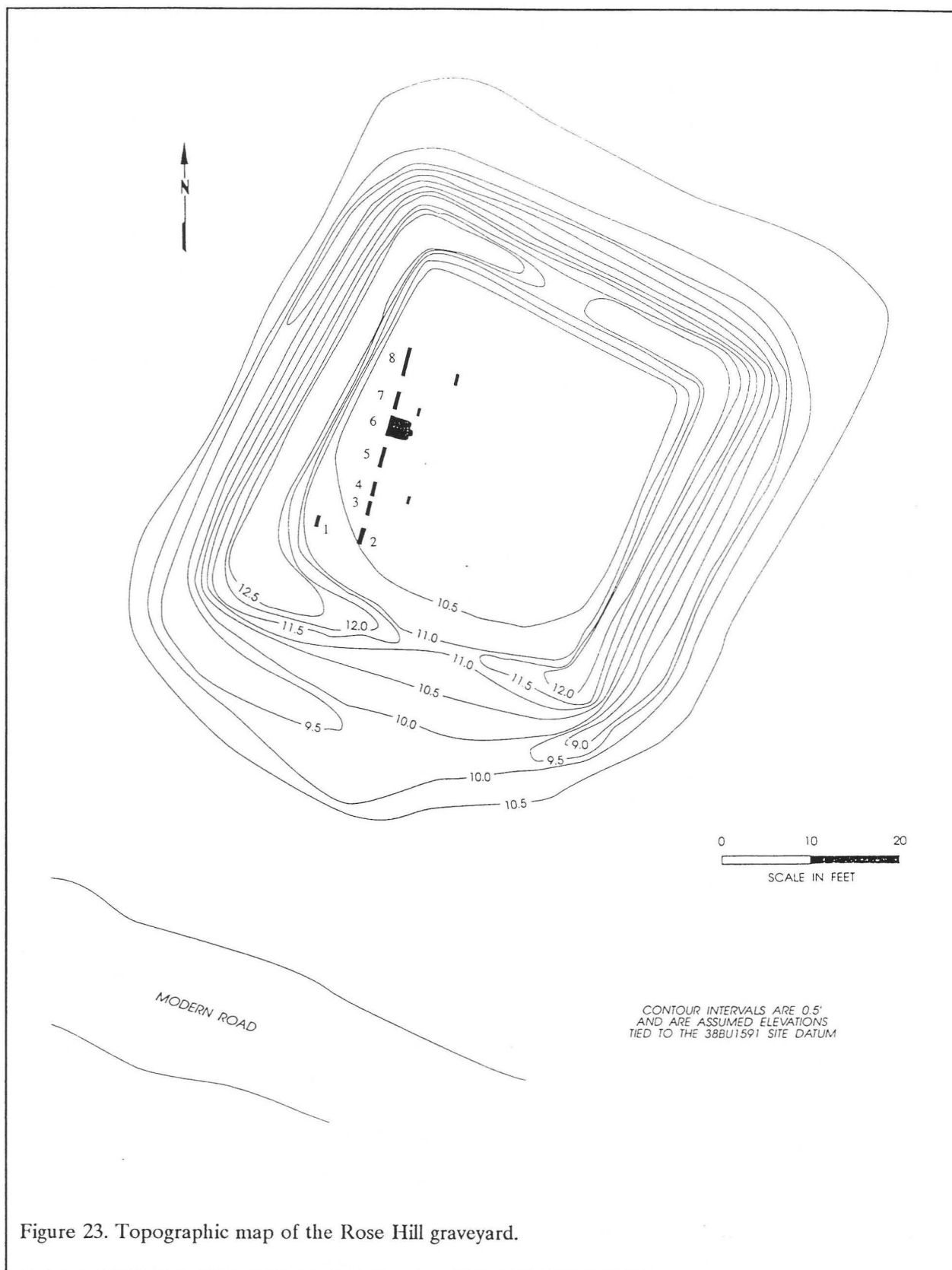


Figure 23. Topographic map of the Rose Hill graveyard.

Carolina stonecutter who began advertising at least as early as 1793 (Ravenel 1942:194). In 1795 an orphan, Michael How, was bound over to Thomas Walker as a worker (Watts 1977:323) and by 1801 the firm of Walker and Evans, Stonecutters, was established at 26 Trott Street (*Charleston City Directory*, 1801, p. 120). This company continued until at least 1813 (*A Directory of the City and District of Charleston*, 1833, p. 81) at which time they were located at 37 Wentworth Street. Thomas Walker continued to be listed as a stonecutter at 149 Meeting Street in 1822 (*The Director and Strangers Guide for the City of Charleston*, 1822, p. 85), although the address changed to 145 Meeting Street in 1825 (*Charleston City Directory*, 1825, p. 87). The year of his death, Thomas Walker was listed at the same address (*Charleston City Directory*, 1835-1836, p. 85). At least four of his six sons, James E., William S., David A., and Robert D. continued the trade of stonecutting, although Robert D. is not listed after 1840-1841, James E. is not listed after 1849, and William S. is not listed after 1855 (*Charleston Directory and Strangers Guide for 1840 and 1841*, p. 98; *A Directory of the City of Charleston and Neck for 1849*, p. 114, 132; *The Charleston City and General Business Directory for 1855*, vol. 1, p. 108). The work of D.A. Walker, however, continued until at least 1884, when he prepared a stone for Anna Lucia Brailsford, placed on Daniels Island. By 1874 D.A. Walker also had his son, David Walker, Jr., advertising with him (*Charleston City Directory*, 1874-1875, p. 271). In addition, Thomas Walker had a son-in-law, John White, who was also a major stonecutter in his own right during the nineteenth century (see Trinkley 1987:37-40).

The Condition of the Graveyard and Stones

At the inception of this work the cemetery included a number of small trees, but the dense vegetation seen in the 1935 Todd and Hutson photograph was not present. Nevertheless, it was difficult to photograph individual stones and the dense canopy contributed to dense lichen growth on all of the stones. Stone 1 was being gradually buried by slope wash or erosion off the embankment. Stone 6 had broken off just below ground level and had fallen to the east. While several of the stones were tilted, none were significantly, or seriously, mispositioned.

The most impressive tree in the graveyard is the live oak at the southwestern corner, with a diameter of 53 inches. There is also a magnolia, of indeterminate age, in the northwest corner of the graveyard. The other trees all appear to be under 50 to 75 years old and are clearly not associated with the cemetery. Several of these were at or under 6 inches in diameter, representing very recent introductions.

The metal detecting of the embankment and ditch was extended into the graveyard. No metal readings were obtained from any of the graves. This may mean that the coffins were buried too deep for the hardware to be identified, or that there was only limited metal associated with the coffins. The survey did reveal a scatter of metal tools and items around the cemetery. Recovered was a fragment of the carpenter's chisel and a grass hook (used for cutting tall grass). Both likely date from the late nineteenth century and suggest that the cemetery was used for occasional trash disposal. Also recovered were fragments from a South Carolina Dispensary bottle, which dates between 1891 and 1905.

Conservation Treatments

The primary problem found on the stones was biological growth which was staining the stone and obscuring the lettering. While these may include bacteria, algae, and lichens, the Rose Hill stones appeared to be primarily affected by lichen growth, although traditionally lichens are understood to be symbiotic intergrowth of algae and fungi. Also present were small colonies of moss.

Biological growth has the potential to significantly damage stone. They not only occur on the surface of the stone, but also work into the substrate. Lichens secrete carbon dioxide and acidic products which can react with calcareous substrates, such as the gravestones. The damage to limestone surfaces by some species of lichen is readily seen as etched depressions below the individual cushions of lichen. Many of the metabolic byproducts of biological growths will also stain stone. Frequently these stains are very difficult to remove. Even if the growths are not chemically or mechanically damaging the stone surface, their ability to hold moisture in contact

with the stoned makes their long-term presence very undesirable. For example, water saturation alone can result in mineralogical color change (for a more thorough discussion of biological growth on stone and its affects see Ashurst 1994:I:74-81 and Strangstad 1988:60-61).

Cleaning stone, however, is not as easy as it might at first appear. First and foremost, it is essential to "do no harm." All treatments must be predicated on the basis that the "cure" should never, even unintentionally, be worse than the "disease." This means that the least aggressive approach should always be chosen and that the chemicals used must be appropriate and capable of being removed from the stone. This can pose problems, especially at remote sites such as Rose Hill where flowing water is unavailable.

For the Rose Hill stones we selected an approach of minimal intervention consisting of manually removing lichen and moss using wood spatulas and small, synthetic soft bristle brushes with copious amounts of deionized water. Distilled water was avoided since it is more chemically active and had the potential to affect the stone. Locally available tap water was also avoided since it tends to have higher soluble chloride levels than are appropriate. At the conclusion of the manual cleaning, we chose to use Vulpex®, a non-ionic detergent, to finish the cleaning process. Detergents such as this are particularly useful in helping to remove lightly attached particulates since they reduce the forces of adhesion. Non-ionic detergents have superior wetting ability and they do not introduce any salts (ionic compounds) into the stone. Although Vulpex® can be diluted with either stoddard solvent (also known as white spirits) or water, we selected water for environmental reasons (having no means of catching and recycling the solvent in the field). After cleaning, the stones were rinsed three times with copious amounts of deionized water. This was an essential step in the process since Ashurst notes that residual intergranular detergent can promote the entry of rain into the stone, furthering deterioration and since the detergents can also promote increased bacterial growth (Ashurst 1994:II:28).

The cleaning process dramatically

improved the appearance of the stones, allowing them to be better transcribed. To support the cleaning and help minimize future growth, all of the small trees were also carefully removed from the graveyard and the dense leaf litter was manually removed. This succeeded in opening the area and will facilitate drying and air movement.

Long-term Care and Preservation

All of the stones present are stable and there appears to be no current need for more aggressive intervention. While it is possible for the one broken stone to be repaired using threaded stainless steel or nylon rods set in a polyester resin, this is a time consuming undertaking. In addition, the stone is secure and well cared for. This is a low priority treatment at the current time. Likewise, at the present time none of the stones are leaning so dramatically that there is a danger of breakage. Resetting, at present, appears unwarranted intervention (although in this recommendation we are pursuing a very conservative approach). Finally, Stone 1 has been subjected to being obscured, not by sinking, but by being covered through erosion. This is a condition which should also be carefully monitored over the next several years. If erosion continues at a significant rate (perhaps a half an inch a year) then thought should be given, preferably, to stabilizing the earthen embankment. Only if this proves impossible, or unsatisfactory, should the stone be reset, establishing it above the projected erosion level.

Maintenance of the graveyard should focus on the removal of scrub trees, low vegetation, and leaf litter in order to minimize biological growth on the stones. This can be accomplished most successfully by periodic weed whipping using a nylon string "weedeater." This type of equipment is not likely to damage the stones and will control vegetation. Mowers, capable of doing exceptional damage to the stones, should be avoided. Once a year it will also help to rake the leaf litter out of the cemetery. The use of biocides and herbicides should be avoided on and around the stones. These chemicals often contain a variety of salts and other compounds which may cause extensive damage and deterioration to the stones.

Since the cemetery is situated in a wooded area it may be appropriate to take some

precaution against fire damage. Fire damage can range from a color change (the result of iron oxidation) to spalling and fracturing. Repair of fire damaged stone is very difficult and costly. A fire break may offer adequate protection, although it may be more attractive to incorporate the cemetery in the landscaped area of the eventual new house.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

As stated previously, little is known about eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation life in the Prince Williams parish area of Beaufort County, South Carolina. While there have been a number of Sea Island cotton plantations examined, only one Beaufort County mainland plantation, other than Rose Hill, has received any archaeological attention. It was assumed that these mainland plantations would be somewhat different from those found on the Sea Islands, since most were involved in rice cultivation. While rice plantations have been examined in the Charleston and Georgetown area, the Beaufort County rice growing region has been ignored. Therefore, we know little about plantation life on the Beaufort County mainland. The archaeological examination of Rose Hill Plantation provided some interesting information regarding life in Prince Williams parish.

The goals of this archaeological work were to determine the architectural style of the Rose Hill main house, to document the location of the slave settlement, and to document the graveyard and clean and conserve the headstones. Broader goals were to determine the archaeological signature of a Beaufort County mainland plantation and to determine the signature of a plantation destroyed by federal troops.

Architecture and Plantation Layout

The Rose Hill main house was found to be surprisingly small — not because we really knew what to expect, but because it was different from other main houses excavated in other areas of the South Carolina lowcountry.

The house measured 24 by 28 feet in size with a gable end chimney and a front porch about seven feet in depth. The front door was centered on the southwest wall. The internal layout was probably a simple two room plan, with the larger

room (18 by 24 feet) containing the fireplace and front door and a smaller room (10 by 24 feet) possibly divided into two room. In addition, it is possible that the house contained a loft. The foundation and chimney were built out of brick and the superstructure was wooden and framed using peg construction.

As discussed earlier, the house is much smaller than those found on the Sea Islands or in the Charleston area. However, it is close in size to the only other Prince Williams parish main house examined (Kennedy and Roberts 1993).

The Rose Hill house contains 672 square feet (not counting the additional space provided by a loft (total of 1,344). At 38BU1289 the house had a square footage of 1,000 feet which Kennedy and Roberts (1993) interpreted as not having a loft floor. The layout of the house at 38BU1289 was two room with a central hall and the construction medium was identical.

Artifacts from the main house indicate that it was initially occupied about 1780 (see Figure 21). This means that an earlier main house — the one occupied by Alexander Garden — is located elsewhere on the tract, perhaps closer to the rice fields.

At Rose Hill the main house was centered at the end of a live oak alleé. According to the 1797 plat, and verified by archaeological survey, the slave settlement was located just north and parallel to the alleé. At the main house complex, five structures are shown enclosed by a fence. One represents the structure uncovered during these investigations, while the others are probably outbuildings such as a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, icehouse, etc. The presence of additional buildings was suspected in the field based on metal detector readings which were discrete from those recorded at the main house structure.

On the plat, a road is seen leading off to

the southeast from this complex to what may be a rice barn since it is isolated and is located adjacent to the rice fields. Another possibility is that it is the original plantation house, although that possibility seems unlikely unless it continued to be occupied at that time or used for another purpose. It is also possible that this area once was occupied by the main house, but after the new house was built, the old one was dismantled and a rice barn was built in its place.

Alternatively, the eighteenth century main house could be in an entirely different area, such as the highland fields shown on the opposite side of rice fields. These fields, as well as smaller isolated spots, are the only areas of Rose Hill with moderately well to well drained soils. Clearly, while the planter did not want to locate his house in a low, wet area, he did not want to use up the precious few areas of well drained soils which could be used to grow profitable crops. Quite possibly, John Ulmer, who likely built the house under investigation, had this in mind.

The eighteenth century house may have been built with concern primarily for proximity to the rice fields and location on well drained soil. As a result, any of the fields shown under cultivation in the 1797 plat could potentially contain the remnants of the early house. With the introduction of cotton agriculture in the late eighteenth century, Ulmer may have decided to build a new house elsewhere and cultivate crops in the area of the old settlement.

Not shown on the 1797 plat is the Rose Hill graveyard which is about 350 feet northwest of the main house. The plat shows this area as being cleared, although outside of the fence surrounding the main house complex. It is possible, however, that the large live oak tree located in one corner was planted at the time the berm was built. While surely the ditch and embankment surrounding the cemetery helped to keep the area dry by lowering the ground water, it was also ornamental. This dual function is not unknown and appears to have been the case at the Smoky Hill main house settlement for a garden area. Affleck states,

[t]he only readily visible indication of past human activity at Smoky Hill is a large three-

sided rectilinear embankment . . .

. The functional nature of this feature is undetermined but may have served either as an impoundment area for water, or perhaps more likely, functioned to keep water out, considering its location in the low swampy area adjacent to the reserve. One possibility is that this feature is associated with the formal garden depicted on the 1843 plats by Detmold and White . . . (Affleck 1990:94).

While it may be uncommon for embankments to be used both functionally and ornamentally, this is the only known occurrence associated with a graveyard.

Archaeological Signature for the Parish

As discussed above, based on a very limited database of two, the architecture of Prince William's parish main houses is simple and small. Both structures were wood framed on a brick foundation and both were much smaller than those found in the Sea Islands or Charleston area. It seems logical to assume that this type of architecture will affect the artifact pattern, and perhaps make it unique.

Both the patterns from Rose Hill and 38BU1289 at Stoney Creek have nearly identical artifact patterns when looking at the most sensitive categories of kitchen and architecture. Both fall within the partially reconstructed range for the tenant/yeoman farmer pattern published by Drucker et al. (1984). As discussed earlier, the pattern should more correctly be associated with the yeoman farmer since tenant sites tend to produce many more kitchen related artifacts. While it is likely that the owners of both plantations were not considered yeoman farmers by their peers, their spartan housing clearly gave the impression of a middling status white farmer rather than a wealthy plantation owner in the archaeological record.

Regarding economic status (or displayed wealth), the Rose Hill collection, as well as the collection from 38BU1289, reflects a middle status

individual. While, both planters were probably well off, it may be that both plantations were "off the beaten path" and got few visitors. Therefore, the planters may have decided that since there was really no one around for them to impress, that it really wasn't worth the effort and cost of obtaining "high status" possessions. This may also explain the spartan housing. The house at 38BU1289 was somewhat larger in appearance than the house at Rose Hill, although it is possible that it contained approximately the same amount of living space. So, while not being an impressively large house, it gave the appearance of being larger than it actually was.

It is interesting, however, that main plantation houses on the Beaufort Sea Islands are fairly large and elaborate in comparison to the Prince Williams parish houses, since the Sea Islands are considered to have been isolated.

Brooker and Trinkley (1991) have argued that the examination of main house architecture can provide information regarding regional variables. They state,

the "main house" becomes a telling artifact in its own right, illuminating a wide range of issues relating to the diffusion of technologies, capital investment, shifts in economic climate, division of labor, the movement of manufactured products, and available manual skills -- issues central to plantation regimes operating amidst geographically isolated areas such as the South Carolina Sea Islands (Brooker and Trinkley 1991:1).

Just how isolated Prince Williams parish was from the rest of the South Carolina lowcountry is difficult to say. Indeed, it was far from the trading center of Charleston which likely kept up with architectural styles much easier than more remote areas like the Sea Islands.

It seems that obtaining manufactured goods in Prince Williams parish would not be difficult since there was a direct road to Beaufort. So, the reason the houses are so spartan is possibly

due to social isolation — no one came to visit. At least the Sea Island plantations were visible to boat traffic (which may have been heavy at times), even if no one stopped to visit.

The Archaeological Signature of Federal Wrath

One of the research goals was to determine what types of damage was done to Rose Hill plantation by General William T. Sherman's troops. There was clear evidence of burning through the presence of fire reddened nails and burnt glass and ceramics. In addition, over 30% of the ceramics collection consisted of ginger beer bottle fragments and nearly 32% were burnt ceramics.

By plotting the percentage of artifacts from the excavated units which were burnt or melted (Figure 24) and the percentage of ceramics which were ginger beer bottles (Figure 25), an interesting scenario emerges. In the southwest corner of the house, in the yard, are high percentages of both burnt or melted artifacts and ginger beer bottle fragments. This suggests the possibility that while the house was burning down, the soldiers were throwing their glass and ceramic bottles up against the side of the house.

Future Research

Clearly more archaeological research is needed for the Prince Williams parish. Only two main houses have been examined and although there are some striking similarities, it is still unclear if both houses were common for the parish. If the two houses are common, then this will raise a lot of questions regarding the Prince Williams parish plantation regime. For instance,

- Why are the houses so small? Were there never any visitors? Did many of the planters actually spend most of their time elsewhere?
- What is the range in styles and what are their antecedents? Why are the styles so different than those found elsewhere?

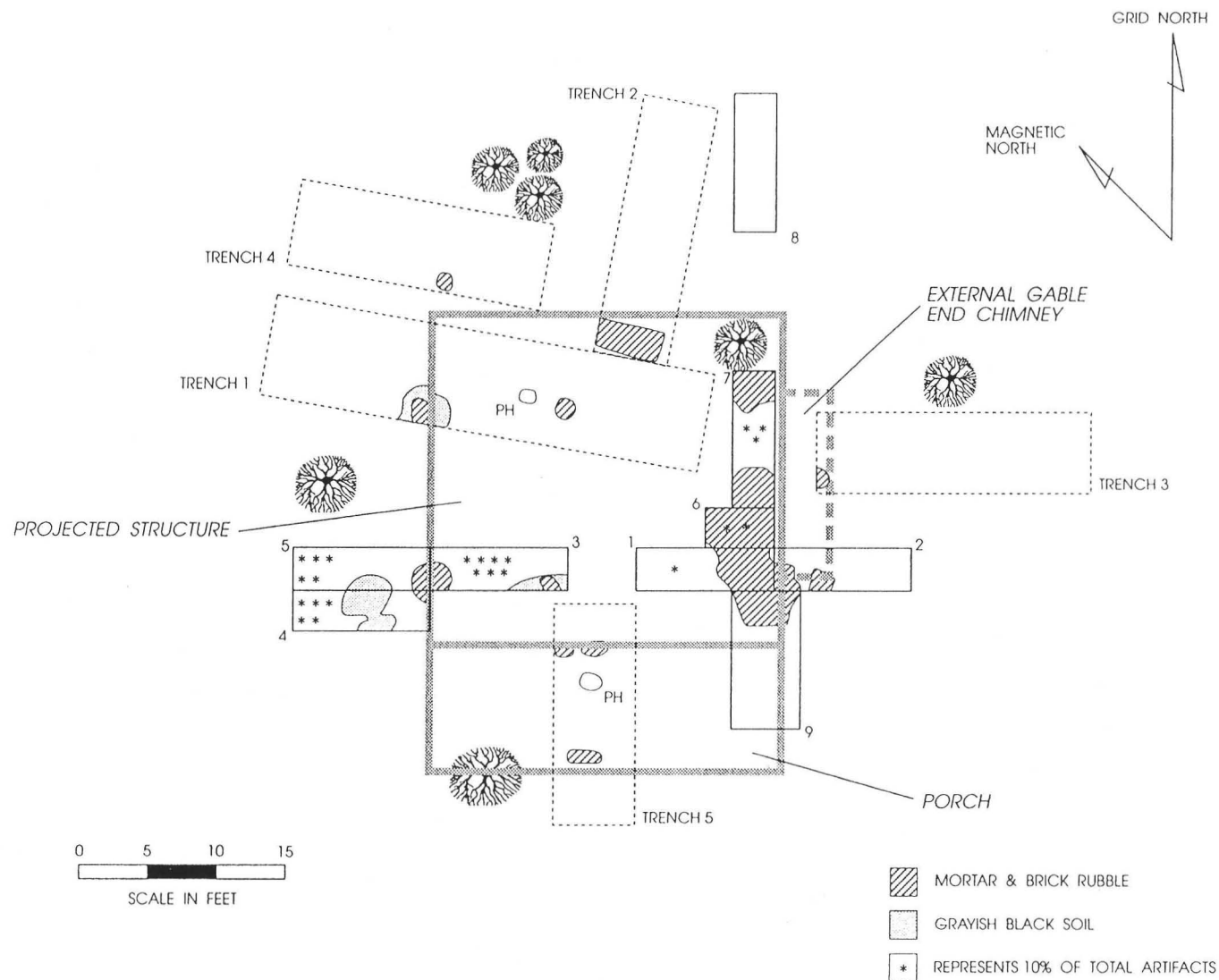


Figure 24. Location of burnt glass and ceramics at the Rose Hill main house.

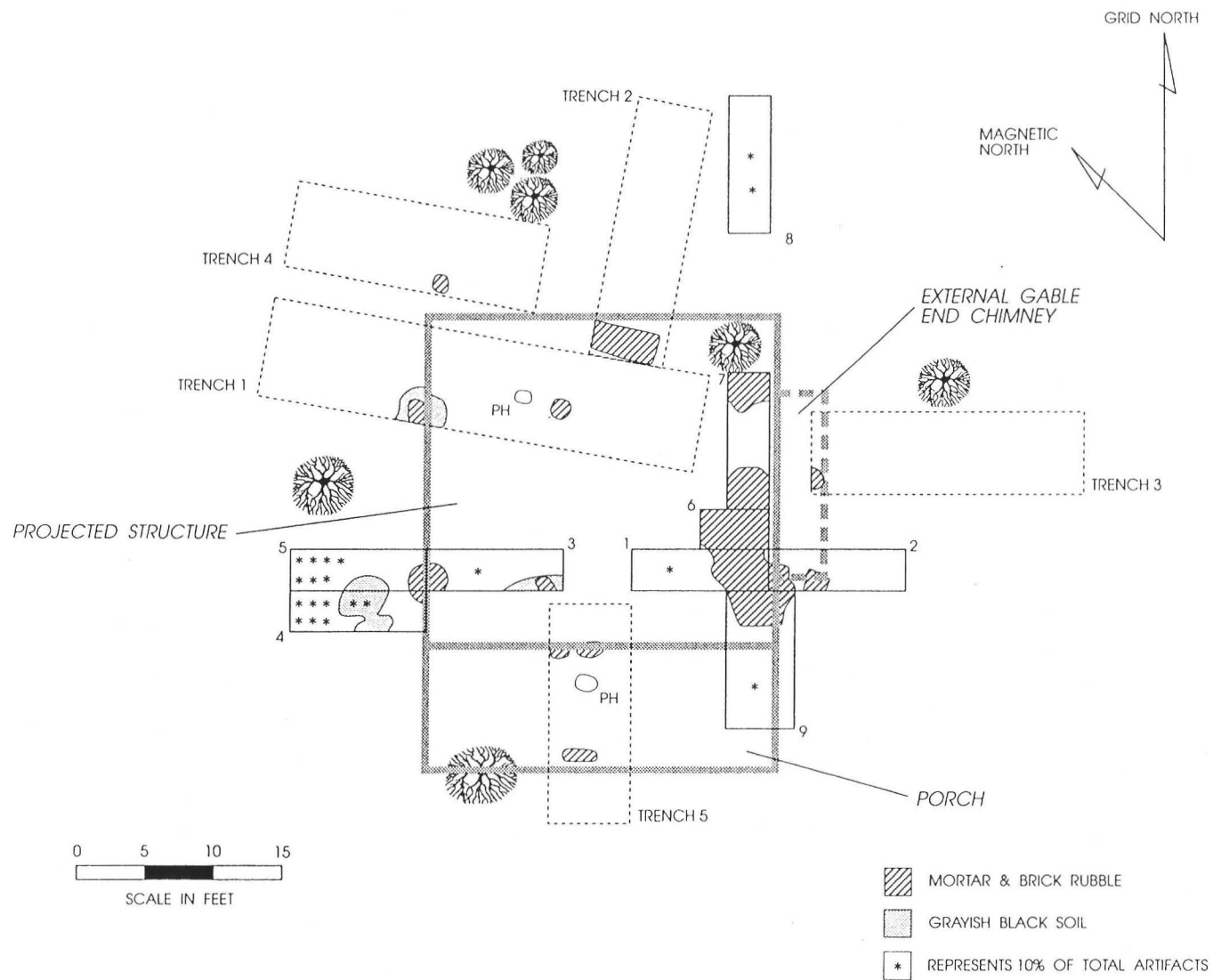


Figure 25. Location of ginger beer bottle fragments at the Rose Hill main house.

- Did most of the planters here have homes in Beaufort where they spent most of their time?

their access to social events, and the isolation of their plantations.

No slave settlements have been examined, and given the unusual signatures provided by the two main houses examined, it would be interesting to see if the slave settlements are also unusual, not only in artifact pattern, but architecture.

Todd and Hutson (1935) illustrate a number of extant nineteenth century slave houses showing a good deal of variety and include double penned brick or tabby housing as well as barracks-style housing. While double pen housing is common, the barracks-style housing is not, and has been archaeologically documented only once at Lexington Plantation in Charleston County (Wayne and Dickinson 1990). However, standing structures tend to represent the best and most durable housing, rather than the norm. Archaeological research at slave settlement will allow us to determine what was average housing for slaves. Research will also help to clarify issue surrounding slave life in the parish such as,

- The quality of life for parish slaves;
- The importance of Colono ware ceramics to the slaves; and
- The affects of freedom on slaves.

Nothing is known about changing settlement patterns in Prince Williams parish. For instance, when planters began planting cotton in addition to rice around 1800 did they build new slave settlements close to the cotton fields? Did they relocate their plantation houses for some reason? What types of outbuildings did these plantation have?

It appears that Prince Williams parish is unlike the Sea Island parishes such as St. Lukes or the Charleston area parishes such as St. Johns Berkeley or Christ Church. Presently, the data suggests that main houses are very small and unimpressive. Future historical research should attempt to focus on the wealth of these planters,

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APPENDIX 1.
CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORDS
FOR THE ROSE HILL GRAVEYARD, 38BU1592

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
PO Box 8664 • 861 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, SC 29202
803/787-6910

ARTIFACT CONSERVATION RECORD CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 1 Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 4 1/2" / H = 1' 9 1/2"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph, before and after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible ;

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☐ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☒ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☒ Other: Stone is sunken as a result of growth of nearby oak tree (old, probably deliberately planted)

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☒ Clear, but worn ☐ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☒ Underground

Inscription:

Sacred to the Memory / of / SARAH MARGARET / Daughter of / Paul & Maria Ulmer /
Who departed / this life the 15th July 1822 / Aged twelve months and / 12 days

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Portions of the inscription were below ground; soil was carefully removed to expose entire inscription. Soil was replaced after recording the inscription.
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.
- growth of old oak tree on boundary of cemetery is causing marker to sink.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995



Figure 26. Stone 1, before treatment, view to the east.



Figure 27. Stone 1, after treatment, view to the east.

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CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 2 Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 1 1/2" H = 1' 9"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☐ Other: _____

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☐ Clear, but worn ☒ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription: In / Memory of / JOHN BARTON / ULMER /
Who died the 21th of / August 1808 / Aged 7 years & 11 / months

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995



Figure 28. Stone 2, before treatment, view to the east.



Figure 29. Stone 2, after treatment, view to the east.

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ARTIFACT CONSERVATION RECORD
CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 3 Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 1 1/2" H = 1' 6"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☐ Other: _____

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☒ Clear, but worn ☐ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription:

In / Memory of / ELIZABETH ULMER /
Who died July 2 / 1810 Aged 7 years / & 3 months

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995

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Columbia, SC 29202
803/787-6910

CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD *CEMETERY MARKERS*

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 4A Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 1 3/4" H = 1' 8"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☐ Other: _____

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☒ Clear, but worn ☐ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription:

In / Memory of / ELIZABETH BARTON / ULMER /
who departed this life / on the 14th of November / 1817 / aged 3 years & 5 months

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
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Columbia, SC 29202
803/787-6910

ARTIFACT CONSERVATION RECORD
CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 4B Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 4 1/2" H = 7"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: Head ☒ X Foot Table Tomb Other:

Material: Slate Sandstone ☒ X Marble Granite Other:

Tomb Supports: Stone & mortar Brick Panel Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ X Front Back Top Side panels End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ X Sound Chipped Cracked Crumbled Eroded
 Broken Tilted Sunken Insert missing
 Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ X Discolored/stained ☒ X Moss/lichen
 Other:

Condition of Inscription: Mint ☒ X Clear, but worn Mostly decipherable Traces
 Illegible/destroyed Underground

Inscription:

EBU / 1817

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

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CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD
CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 5 Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 9 3/4" H = 2' 9 1/2"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☐ Other: _____

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☒ Clear, but worn ☐ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription:

SACRED / to the / memory of / Capt. JOHN ULMER /
who departed this life / on the 27th of June / 1820 / aged 46 years 7 months / and 11 days

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

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Figure 30. Stone 5, before treatment, view to the east.



Figure 31. Stone 5, after treatment, view to the east.

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ARTIFACT CONSERVATION RECORD
CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 6 Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 8" H = 2' 7 1/2"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible ;

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☐ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☒ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☒ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☒ Other: base is still in place, 2" below ground, marker lies flat behind its original place

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☐ Clear, but worn ☒ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription:

SACRED / to the / memory of / Mrs ELIZABETH ULMER /
who departed this life / on the 20th January / 1833 / 51 years 10 months / and 10 days

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed five times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.
- because marker lies flat on ground, water may pool and increase crumbling of face.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995

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CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 7A Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 4 1/2" H = 2' 1"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☐ Other: _____

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☐ Clear, but worn ☒ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription: By / the side of his / GrandMother / Lies William M / the babe of / Isaac B. & Mary Ann Ulmer /
whose spirit departed from them / on the 16th August 1833 / aged 4 months & 18 days // Rest thou dear infant in the tomb /
Thy Saviour calls thee there to rest / The grave shall freely give thee room / The grave the passage of the blest / Rest thou dear babe
secure from harm / Thy Saviour summoned thee away / And He by his Almighty Arm / Shall raise thee to eternal days // T. Walker

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995



Figure 32. Stone 7a, before treatment, view to the east.



Figure 33. Stone 7a, after treatment, view to the east.

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ARTIFACT CONSERVATION RECORD
CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC
Marker # (from map): 7B Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 6 1/2" H = 7"
Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: Head X Foot Table Tomb Other:

Material: Slate Sandstone X Marble Granite Other:

Tomb Supports: Stone & mortar Brick Panel Not visible

Carved Surfaces: X Front Back Top Side panels End Panels

Condition of Marker: Sound Chipped Cracked X Crumbled X Eroded
 Broken Tilted Sunken Insert missing
 Panel fallen/broken/missing X Discolored/stained X Moss/lichen
 Other:

Condition of Inscription: Mint Clear, but worn X Mostly decipherable Traces
 Illegible/destroyed Underground

Inscription:

WMU / 1833

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully brushed away with soft toothbrush, moistened in de-ionized water.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with soft toothbrush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed five times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.
- edges and face have eroded and crumbled more than any other markers in cemetery.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995

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CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 8A Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 1' 8 1/4" H = 3' 6 1/4"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: ☒ Head ☐ Foot ☐ Table ☐ Tomb ☐ Other: _____

Material: ☐ Slate ☐ Sandstone ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Other: _____

Tomb Supports: ☐ Stone & mortar ☐ Brick ☐ Panel ☐ Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ Front ☐ Back ☐ Top ☐ Side panels ☐ End Panels

Condition of Marker: ☒ Sound ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ Crumbled ☐ Eroded
☐ Broken ☐ Tilted ☐ Sunken ☐ Insert missing
☐ Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ Discolored/stained ☒ Moss/lichen
☐ Other: _____

Condition of Inscription: ☐ Mint ☒ Clear, but worn ☐ Mostly decipherable ☐ Traces
☐ Illegible/destroyed ☐ Underground

Inscription:

SACRED / To the Memory / of / Mrs MARY ANN MABLA / Wife of / Col. I. B. Ulmer /
who departed this life / on the 8th of January 1836 / Aged 32 years 9 months / and 8 days

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

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ARTIFACT CONSERVATION RECORD CEMETERY MARKERS

Location: Rose Hill Plantation County: Beaufort State: SC

Marker # (from map): 8B Direction marker faces: W Dimensions: W = 9' 1/4" H = 10"

Photographs: Color slide, color photograph, black & white photograph; before & after treatment

Marker Type: Head ☒ X Foot Table Tomb Other:

Material: Slate Sandstone ☒ X Marble Granite Other:

Tomb Supports: Stone & mortar Brick Panel Not visible

Carved Surfaces: ☒ X Front Back Top Side panels End Panels

Condition of Marker: Sound Chipped Cracked Crumbled ☒ X Eroded
 Broken Tilted Sunken Insert missing
 Panel fallen/broken/missing ☒ X Discolored/stained ☒ X Moss/lichen
 Other:

Condition of Inscription: Mint ☒ X Clear, but worn Mostly decipherable Traces
 Illegible/destroyed Underground

Inscription:

MAMU / 1836

Treatment:

- Entire marker was moistened with a fine mist of de-ionized water.
- Moss and lichen were carefully scraped away with wooden tongue depressors.
- All surfaces of marker were gently scrubbed with toothbrushes and mushroom brush and a solution of deionized water and Volpex (1 gallon/1 tablespoon).
- Entire marker rinsed three times with de-ionized water, allowed to air dry.

Comments:

- moss and lichen appear to have caused orange/brown and gray/black staining, respectively.

Recorded by: Debi Hacker Treated by: Debi Hacker Date: 19 August 1995

**Archaeological
Investigations**

Historical Research

Preservation

Education

Interpretation

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**Museum Support
Programs**



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